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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 268 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

HOARE'S 'INDIA PARADE' IN GENEVA

JAWAHARLAL PRICKS HOARE'S BUBBLE

India Act Adds To Our Shackles

FEUDAL AND NOT DOMINION STATUS

There Cannot Be Even Shadow Of Co-operation From Indians

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, November 10.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" Representative, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that Nationalism had not offered the real solution for the greatest problem in India, which probably Agrarian Socialism alone could directly tackle.

He was convinced that only a basic and fundamental change in the Collectivist direction could meet the Agrarian situation.

Petty efforts at reforms were doomed to failure.

The India Act was a monstrosity. There could not be even a shadow of co-operation in this further attempt of Great Britain to add to our shackles and convert India into a "Feudal Dominion".

Jamnagar Match Ends In Draw

'Governor-General' Scores First Century For Tourists

The two-day match between the Australians and the Jamnagar XI ended in a draw.

Macartney declared the Aussies' innings closed at 315 for 9 wickets, himself retaining at 106, scored in brilliant style.

The Jamnagar Team replied with 128 for 6 wickets. Manilal and Yadavendrasinhji made a brilliant third wicket stand and were chiefly responsible for drawing with the Australians.

JAMNAGAR (First Innings)	158
JAMNAGAR (Second Innings) (for 6)	123
AUSTRALIANS (First Innings) (for 9)	315

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 10.

A brilliant century by Macartney in his typical aggressive style overshadowed everything else in to-day's game, when the Australians continued their first innings against Jamnagar. Macartney got going straight off. He hit 50 runs in the first 30 minutes, was dropped at deep mid-off at 85, slowed down a bit and then flashed through the nineties with a brilliant sequence of daring strokes and retired at 105.

Colah was at his Wits' end to stop the flow of runs and went on bowling himself vice Ramji. Macartney hit him in his second over for four fours, and one two and the sixth hit was brilliantly fielded by Manilal.

Colah promptly took himself off and brought back Ramji but Macartney hit this veteran too for a grand six straight over the screen and a four and off the third successive hit was dropped.

FIRST CENTURY.

A few well-placed singles and then with a glorious off drive to the boundary off Wensley's first ball to-day, the "Governor-General" registered the first century of the Aussies' tour in India in 125 minutes.

There were six fours in his first 50 and 12 fours and a six in his 100. He then batted for a couple of minutes and retired owing to cramps in the legs. His had been a delightful innings in every respect freedom of strokes and artistry in every stroke being its chief features. No doubt he hit the ball upward a great deal but he did this in a manner which suggested that he knew exactly what he was doing and he cleared the field almost every time.

It was said by one authority that at any rate among the Australians, "he symbolises an art of scoring which is fast dying out."

Macartney received rousing cheers from the crowd when he retired at 205.

THIRD CENTURY HOISTED.

Bryant then hit up 53 in 50 minutes including two sixes and four fours and 300 of the innings was quickly passed. The Lunch score was 315 for 9 wickets, Bryant and Ironmonger not out with 5 and 21 respectively and Macartney declared at this score leaving Jamnagar 200 minutes in which to fight for a draw.

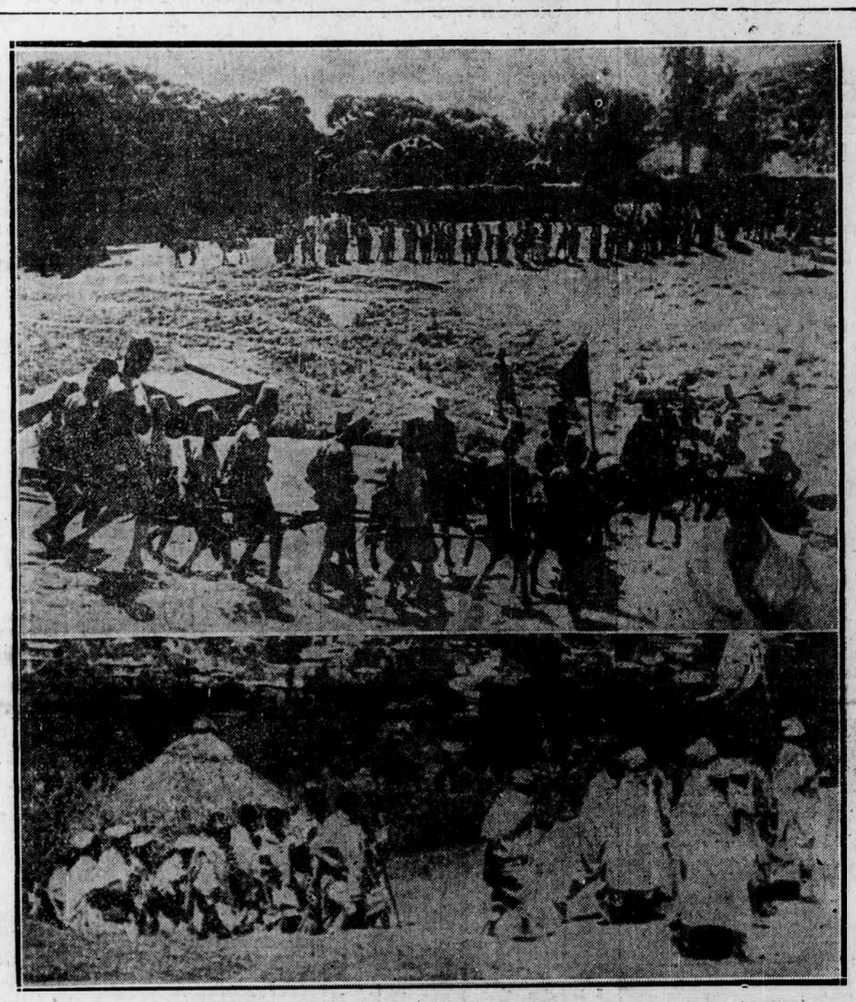
During the afternoon's play, Macartney did not come out to field and Ellis captained the tourists in his place.

Gurtu who had not fielded in the morning owing to a sprained muscle was dropped from the batting list and Meheromji and Chamanlal opened Jamnagar's second innings. Both were out in less than 15 minutes and Manilal and Yadavendrasingh became associated for an interesting third wicket partnership.

BRIGHT 3RD WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

For one who is so well equipped with strokes Rajkumar Yadavendrasingh exercised admirable res-

(Continued on page 13, column 2.)



March of Italian troops into Axoum, the Holy City of Ethiopians: Photo shows (on top) Askaris (Eritricians), who are fighting on the side of the Italians, entering the city and below are seen Coptic (Ethiopian) monks proceeding to meet the invaders with a white flag of peace

Italian Plan For Gheva Front

FIRST INDIAN DEPUTY MAYOR

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Doctor C. L. Katial has been elected the Deputy Mayor of Finsbury.

He is the first Indian to hold such an office in a Metropolitan Borough. — Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

KING GEORGE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A new era in Greek history opened to-day, when King George agreed to the invitation to return to the throne extended by three delegates from Greece at the Greek legation London. After the delegates informed him of the result of the Plebiscite, the King Rose deathly pale with tears in his eyes and haltingly declared that he would forget the past and return almost immediately to his beloved people."

NO TRACE OF MISSING AIRMAN.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 10.

Still there is no news of Kings Fordsmith. Some more air force bombers are ordered to join the search taking off at dawn to-morrow.—Reuter.

3 GENERALS TO MEET

To Enable All Forces To Concentrate In Next Advance

NEW AERODROME

ASMARA, Nov. 10.

With successful operations around Makalle and advance along the river Tafan in the south to Sassabeneh, Italian strategy is becoming clear. General Maravigna's army is expected to execute a vast turning movement to the left to establish contact with General Santini's and General Biroli's armies to form a front along the Gheva river with the result of a complete cleanup of the country north of Takazze to enable the main forces of the whole Italian army to concentrate for the next advance.

The landing ground at Makale is being converted into an up-to-date aerodrome forthwith, to enable the air force to patrol a much wider area.

Importance is attached to the complete Italian domination in Makalle and Dolo market centres, including salt trade (salt blocks extensively used as currency- and in the salt mines of Danakale, from which a road to the sea will be immediately constructed.—Reuter.

CANADA—U. S. TRADE PACT

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

"A complete agreement on the objective of increased trade between the United States and Canada" has been announced in a joint statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie-King after negotiations wherefor Mr. Mackenzie-King visited Washington.

REPORTED FALL OF SASSABENEH

ASMARA, Nov. 10.

Italians captured Sassabeneh, seventy miles from Jijiga, an important centre of the Abyssinian defence in the Harar.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S PROTEST

CAIRO, Nov. 9.

The Italian Minister delivered a note to the Foreign Minister protesting against Egypt's adherence to Sanctions and making reservations regarding Italy's future attitude.—Reuter's Special.

Greatest Event Of 1935!

Britain's Creation Of Indian Federation

OUT TO MAKE IT A LASTING SUCCESS

LONDON, November 9.

Thanking the representatives of India at Geneva for help and co-operation Sir Samuel Hoare in his Guildhall speech said after four years of incessant work at the India Office he could not refrain from adding to this word of thanks, a further word of hope and encouragement to his many Indian friends.

EVENT OF 1935!

Sir Samuel said, "the year 1935 will stand out in the history as the year in which Parliament of Great Britain created the federation of India. Let us all wish success to New India. Whatever may be the views that some of our critics may have held with regard to the details of the India Bill, now that the constitution is on the Statute Book let us all, whether here or in India, strive to make it a great and lasting success."

—Reuter's Special.

TENSE SINO-JAP SITUATION

Tokio Authorities Resent Shooting Incident

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.

There is tense Sino-Japanese situation as a sequel to the fatal shooting of Japanese marine last evening.

Two-hundred Japanese marines have been mobilised for stopping questioning and searching the pedestrians in the Japanese section of the international settlement.

The Japanese authorities take very serious view of the incident which is the culmination of the week's rumours with regard to the possibility of a Japanese move to chapei and reports of huge concentration of Chinese troops round the Shanghai demilitarised zone.—Reuter.

Japanese Gunboat Ordered To Proceed At Once To Shanghai

TOKIO, Nov. 10.

The Japanese gun-boat "Ataka" has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai as a sequel to the murder of a Japanese marine.

Mr. Yasuda of the expeditionary Force General Staff visited the Mayor of Shanghai and threatened to take measures, if the Chinese investigations proved fruitless. Curfew order had been enforced in northern part of the International Concession. General Chang-Kai-Shek has instructed an Official of the Shanghai Municipal Council to express regret and sympathy.—Reuter.

TENSION RELIEVED A BIT

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.

Notwithstanding the despatch of the Japanese gunboat hither as a demonstration, the Japanese spirit of tension is somewhat relieved, when the Chinese officials offered the Japanese naval authorities full co-operation in the investigation of murder of the Japanese marine. Nevertheless, streams of Chinese fearing the repetition of the 1932 invasion are leaving their homes at Chapel for the international settlement, where the hotels are packed to the full.—Reuter.

JAPAN ACCUSES BRITAIN

War Office Communique On Chinese Financial Decrees

TO KIO, Nov. 9.

An attack on alleged British intentions with regard to Chinese finance has been issued in the form of a vigorous communique by Japanese War Office. It refers to the rumour that a fifty million sterling loan is being negotiated by China with Britain (which the British Ambassador was reported to have denied on November 6) to be secured on surplus Customs and Railway revenue.

The communique says if this is true, leaders of the Nanking Government cannot escape criticism for selling their country to foreigners for self-aggrandisement. Japan, as the stabilizing influence in the Far East, cannot over-look the attempt on the part of Britain to place semi-Colonial China under domination of British capital.

The communiue forecasts that a new Chinese currency reform scheme will result in Chinese bank notes sooner or later becoming worthless.

SARDAR PATEL OPERATED UPON

Will Be In Clinic For About Fortnight

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was operated upon for piles on Saturday morning at 9-30 by Dr. T. O. Shah at the Poly-Clinic.

Drs. Jivraj N. Mehta, G. M. Phadke, Mokshmadan Desai, Karmarkar, Jinabhai Desai and Nathubhai D. Patel were present at the time of the operation.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai was administered "Evipan" anaesthesia. His condition is quite satisfactory. He is expected to be in the Clinic for about a fortnight.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced (Indian) film journalist for leading cinema magazine also wanted Advt. Canvassors either sex on liberal commission or salary: Apply Box. No. 5137 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Fast Typist and General clerk (Gujarati-Marathi) salary Rs. 40, 30 respectively. For terms apply personally "Dalal and Company."—369/371 Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5140.

Wanted—(1) An experienced Supervisor, knowing general Agriculture and Gardening for the Dudheshwar Fruit Plantation, Junagadh State Pay offered is Rs 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification and experience. (2) An experienced Head Gardner on Rs. 40 p.m. knowing Fruit, Flower and vegetable culture with atleast ten years experience. (3) A 2nd Gardner on Rs. 25 p.m. with sufficient knowledge of fruit, flower and vegetable culture. Apply with certificates to:—A. S.K. Iyengar, Agricultural Adviser, and Superintendent, State Gardens, Junagadh State. 2063.

Wanted Clerks, Engineers, Law Graduates, Doctors, Overseers and Stenographers to consult with Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi. (5131).

Wanted a Lady Compounder and a Lady Filling Clerk for a charitable dispensary for women. Apply with minimum salary expected to Box No. 5132, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Full-time Teacher to conduct a Shorthand and Typewriting class. Also another teacher for an Accountancy Class for one hour and a half daily. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5130).

Wanted—We'l educated Gujarati knowing Lady tutor to give lessons in English, sewing, music, etc.. to Gujarati lady at K-adivali (B. B. C. I. R'y.), for two hours daily (Preferably in afternoon). Please apply Post Box No. 5012, Bombay No. 9. (5110).

27. HOTELS.

National Hindu Hotel. Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging: splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2/8. (2056).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Dighe's Special Matriculation French Classes for poor students begin 14th November, fees moderate, result 100 per cent. Address Hanuman Terrace, near Pathe. (5134).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Free-Sick-Benefits and Instalment —Repayment—Facilities for small Loan Borrowers. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5067).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Influential and respectable agents and organisers with pay, commission, office allowance and travelling allowance for an established Life Office for Central India. Apply sharp, Gujarat Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Baroda. (5133)

Wanted Chief Agents to organise Share selling Agencies and to sell shares of a prospective Sugar concern on fixed monthly pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 plus commission. Apply to Mg. Agents, All India Sugar Mills, Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta. (2043).

Wanted active agents to push our Hosiery goods on salary Rs. 100 and T.A. Rs. 50. Apply to Commonwealth Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ludhiana. (4976).

Wanted agents throughout India for Vijaya Perfumed Bath Powder. Good opportunity for right men. Send two annas stamps for samples to P. Jayarthanan, Vysial Street, Coimbatore. (5120).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

71. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi. Bombay.

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Designs invited from Architects for a monument, cost not exceeding Rs. 1,000 to be erected in old Jewish Cemetery, near Bombay. Approved design will carry prize of Rs. 50. Particulars from, Honorary Secretary, "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, Mandvi, Bombay. 5135.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA MORWALE, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax now freehold Tenure containing by admeasurement 493.51 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1433, part Cadastral Survey No. 1524 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4197 (1) (1A), Street Nos. 558 and 558AA, all which premises are situate at Ram Maruti Road off Lady Jamsetji Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr Bhide, on or towards the West by the Municipal land, on or towards the South by a proposed 40 feet Road and on or towards the North by the Municipal land.

Dated this 9th Day of November, 1935.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 2064.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from MONDAY, the 11th November, 1935, Messrs. Tomango House, of Temple Bar Building, Corner of Esplanade Road and Forbes Street, Fort, have ceased to be the sole distributors for Messrs. Henry Davis Company of provisions (fresh, dried and tinned) imported by them.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1935.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for Messrs Henry Davis Company. 2009.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED, UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY the 27th November 1935 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Bombay Central Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Co.

MENESSE & CO.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, November 9.

S.S. Varsova, Captain J L Durkee, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busrah via Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, November 9.

S.S. Dalgoma, Captain P H Beeching, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for London via Aden.

S.S. Garada, Captain B F Hall, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Alleppy.

S.S. Tango Maru, Captain T Takechi, Agents N Y Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Shunko Maru, Captain M Inone, Agents O S Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. City of Venice, Captain A Lee, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Hull via Port Said.

S.S. City of Paris, Captain H L Walton, Agents James Finlay and Co., Sailed for Liverpool via Bedi Bundar.

S.S. Jalavihar, Captain J P Bhandara, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

S.S. Jalapalaka, Capt. J Williams, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Victoria, Captain G Bonzanino, Agents Lloyd Triestino. Sailed for Genoa via Aden.

LOADING.

Bombay, November 9.

S.S. Silverbeech for American Ports via Colombo and Karachi.

S.S. Akabahra for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. City of Venice for Liverpool.

S.S. Galveston for American Ports via Marmagoa and Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, November 9.

5 Dalgoma, 3571, London 9-11, M M and Co.

7 City of Paris, 6855, Karachi, 10-11, K Nixon and Co.

8 Victoria, 7115, Aden, 11-11, L Triestino.

9 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 9-11, N Y Kaisha.

11 Tuscania, 10016, Glasgow, 14-11, Grahams Trading Co.

12 Himalaya, 3904, Trieste, 11-11, L Triestino.

15 Tairea, 3756, Durban 13-11, M M & Co.

16 Shunko Maru, 5027, Japan 10-11 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra, 1893, Basra, 13-11, M M and Co.

5 Jalapalaka, 2630 Rangoon 9-11, Scindia S N Co.

7 Garbeta, 3024, N F M M and Co.

8 Silverav, 2628, Vancouver, 11-11, Volkart Bros.

14 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 9-11, Merchant S N Co.

15 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Gandara, 3190, Rangoon, 9-11, M M and Co.

D|E Jalaveera, 3089, N F N F Scindia S N Co.

G Hashemi, 298, M'Coast, 11-11, S Hassum and Co.

M Jehangir, 2157, N F N F, T Morrison and Co.

N Jalavihar, 3381, Calcutta, 10-11, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM.

Maloja, P and O S N Co.

Naldera 14-11, P & O S N Co.

Strathmore 10-11, P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 21-11, P & O S N Co.

Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.

Bhutan 8-11 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla, 15-11, K Nixon and Co.

Elysia, 20-11, Graham's Trading Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Mirzapore 11-11, M M and Co.

Mayebashi Maru 15-11 N Y Kaisha.

Mantai Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha.

Himalaya Maru 18-11 O S Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.

Muroran Maru 29-11 N Y Kaisha

Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesen Maru 24-11 O S Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

President Garfield 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.

President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.

City of Mobile 25-11 F F Campbell and Co.

City of Evansville 7-11, F F Campbell and Co.

Pres. Polk 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varela 13-11, M M and Co.

Bamora 14-11, M M and Co.

Varsova 9-11 M M & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Hadiotis 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanjia, 16-11, M M and Co. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 9-11 P & O S N Co.

Cathay 16-11 P & O S N Co.

Strathmore 23-11 P & O S N Co.

Viceroy of India 30-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN

Tairea, 13-11, M M and Co.

Karanjia, 27-11. M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 21-11, L Triestino.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita, 11-11, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 14-11, Grahams Trading Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Shunko Maru 8-11, O S Kaisha.

Bhutan 10-11, M M & Co.

Ranchi 1-11, P & O S N Co.

Tango Maru 11-11, N Y Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru 21-11, N Y Kaisha.

Himalaya Maru 23-11, O S Kaisha.

Mantai Maru 24-11, O S Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.

Muroran Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.

Italy Maru 30-11, N Y Kaisha.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Silverbeech 12-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 2-11, L Edwards.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Hashemi	8-11-35
S.S. Nawab	8-11-35
S.S. Saraswati	8-11-35
S.S. Kalavati	9-11-35
S.S. Victoria	8-11-35
S.S. H'malaya	6-11-35
S.S. Tuscania	9-11-35

EXPORTS

Bombay, November 9.

S.S. Victoria, for Constanza:—33 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Galermo:—67 bags sesame seed A Virji and Co.

For Genoa:—37 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S.S. Uhenfels for Hamburg:—1950 bags gr. oil cake M Hoosein and Sons; 50 bales cotton twist waste Sapt. Tex. Products Ltd.; 5 bales hides and skins D Abraham and Sons; 400 bags cassein A Oomerbhoy; 547 bales cotton Sapt. Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—50 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 15947 bags Indian seed Ralli Bros.

For Lisbon:—7 cases guts and cusinsgs. D Abraham and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—25 bales cow hides salted D Abraham and Sons; 300 pkts. gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 2933 bags ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Paris for Liverpool:—56 bags kang grain A Virji and Co.; 94 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla and Co.

For Manchester:—15 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

S.S. Himalaya for Trieste:—22 bundles sandalwood K Harjiwan and Co.; 20 bags gum E Valimahomed and Co.

S.S. Bhutan for Kobe:—300 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co.; 286 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S.S. Silverbeach for Philadelphia:—800 bags myrabollams Asun and Sons.

S.S. Tuscania for Glasgow:—670 bags gr. oil cake H A K Oomerbhoy and Co.; 150 bundles stones C Palmer and Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Osaka:—40 bags alum scrap G Gabriel; 50 bundles sandalwood R Purshamdas and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—5 pkgs. Indian provision Kundamal and Raulat; 11 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 41 bales cotton R B Champalal and Co.; 27 bales cotton N F Fatehally and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, November 9.

S.S. Moraran Maru, agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama:—39 crts. brass strips; 104 cases trans. conductor; 30 bundles brass wire; 134 pkgs. green tea; 762 bales p. tanqius cotton.

From Tokyo:—15 cases clocks; 30 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—240 bales cotton goods; 500 cases p. ware.

From Osaka:—290 bales cotton goods; 45 cases rubber goods; 610 bundles brass circles; 235 bales cotton yarn; 85 cases p. ware; 45 cases e'ware; 225 cases gl.'ware; 200 kegs red lead; 45 cases zinc powder; 125 cases art. silk yarn; 114 pkgs. glass bottles; 15 cases cycle parts; 20 drums aniline dyes; 20 casks lithopone.

From Busan:—32 cases e.'ware.

From Kobe:—20 cases cotton hosiery; 148 cases cotton and rayon p. goods; 110 bales straw boards; 52 cases artificial silk goods; 55 cases confectionery; 25 cases vegetable wax; 100 bags stearic acid.

From Singapore:—919 bags sago flour; 557 bags bl.nuts; 67 bundles gum.

From Colombo:—24 loose rubber; 82 bags mattress fibres; 2430 bags copra.

PRESIDENCY HEALTH CONDITIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week ending November 2 were 559 attacks and 259 deaths against 631 attacks and 280 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 205 attacks and 87 deaths against 137-84 in the previous week; Poona 115-53 against 94-34; Satara 88-36 against 9-8; Bijapur 47-28 against 201-80; Belgaum 34-16 against 4-2; Nasik 29-7 against 56-22; West Khandesh 15-11 against 77-23; East Khandesh 14-7 against 2-1; Ahmednagar 6-3 against 25-14; Kolaba 4-2 against 8-4 and Surat 2-2 against 13-7.

PLAGUE

In the presidency 32 attacks and 22 deaths from plague were recorded as against 46 attacks and 28 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 21 attacks and 14 deaths against 16-6; Sholapur 11-7 against 27-18 and Dharwar 0-1 against 2-3.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum district 25 attacks and 2 deaths; Kolaba 24-0; Kanara 19-2; Satara 15-1; Poona 12-0; Thana 9-0; Dharwar 7-1; Bijapur 2-0; Nasik 1-2; Surat 1-0 and Bombay City 2-1. Total 117 attacks and 9 deaths against 108-14 in the previous week.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 132 villages and treated 3,492 persons. Of these, 2,056 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 3,233; of these 940 were found with enlarged spleen.

OPIUM EVIL IN ASSAM

TEZPUR, Nov. 6.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, arrived here accompanied by Mr. D. N. Sharma, Provincial Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and spent a busy day visiting every Harijan school of this locality.

He declared the Noorbari Harijan School to be the best primary school of his mission in Assam where vernacular and Arabic (for some Mahommedan children) are taught side by side, with a night class for adults. He was further glad to note that sweeper children and high class Hindu children were taught together at the Jubilee Primary School managed by the local Municipality.

Addressing a public gathering in the evening he said:—

"Opium is used all over India more or less but the consumption is far more in Assam. I met an Assam consumer who uses 15 tolas of opium in a month, the price of which can afford to maintain a few members of a family."

Mr. Thakkar continued. "The Government promised to reduce this consumption at the rate of 10 per cent. each year and to end the use of opium in Assam within ten decades to come, but the move has become useless since 1933. Besides 1,353 new licences were issued according to last year's report."

UNTOUCHABILITY DISAPPEARING.

Mr. Thakkar, said that untouchability was fast disappearing. Much more could be done if State aid were given for that work. He hoped that with the new constitution coming into force, the status of Harijans would considerably improve.

As regards the tea garden coolies Mr. Thakkar said that they were terribly backward in education and social position. There were absolutely no educated men amongst them and no organised effort to take up their cause.

Questioned if he thought that special grants were required for the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh from the Central fund in view of the great poverty of the province of Assam, he stated that in that case it was very favourably treated, as of the expenditure incurred in Assam two-thirds or 67 per cent. was granted from the central fund.

In regard to the progress of Harijan work in Assam he said, "Looking to the poverty of the province and backwardness of public opinion it can be said to be satisfactory."

Mr. Thakkar left yesterday morning for Mangalda'.—United Press.

HINDU LEADERS WARNED

"Shahidgunj Agitators" Protest Against "Pro-Sikh" Propaganda

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

A six-hour conference of prominent Muslim leaders held behind closed doors to devise ways and means for the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque concluded at 9 p.m. The participants were unwilling to reveal the trend of the discussions but simply said that an official statement will be issued.

Enquiries, however, show that there was a revival of the talk of civil disobedience but no decision appears to have been reached, it being felt that nothing should be done at this juncture which would prejudice the course of the civil suit for the restoration of the Mosque instituted by Dr. Alam and others, as also for other reasons.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

An announcement was made by Maulana Jamiatali Shah, the convener, expressing disappointment at the Punjab Government's attitude in connection with the Shahidgung agitation, particularly in the matter of releasing those interned and the return of securities forfeited from Muslim presses. He also announced a conference of Muslim leaders on 9th, 10th and 11th January at Lahore when the line of action will be finally decided.

In the meantime enrolment of volunteers is proceeding with the object of having ten lakhs of men on the list.

HINDU LEADERS WARNED.

According to an official statement the meeting passed three resolutions calling upon Muslim leaders not to pursue negotiations with Sikhs on account of the hopelessness of such a procedure, warning Hindu leaders and the Hindu press not to continue their pro-Sikh propaganda as that was not in the interest of harmony between Hindus and Muslims, and expressing confidence in Maulana Jamiatil's leadership.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.—Mohammad Sadiq, a notorious cocaine smuggler, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 under the Dangerous Drugs Act for possession of 60 packets of cocaine.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Progress Of Industrial Research In Bengal

Role Of The Industries Department In Developing Small-Scale Industries

The Press Officer of the Bengal Government has issued the following note on Industrial Research in the province.

An important condition of industrial advance is continuous research, making available to industrialists, particularly to the smaller ones who cannot afford to have research sections of their own, the most up-to-date methods of manufacture and the activities of the Department tended to foster this condition.

SOAP MAKING

The soap industry naturally came in for a good deal of attention, for India is in the front rank of the oil-seed producing countries of the world and soap making is the largest industry capable of consuming vegetable oils of all kinds; besides the industry has already a vast, expansible and expanding home market.

The researches of the Industrial Chemical Department were, therefore, directed both towards investigation on raw materials on improved technical processes.

As six varieties of oleaginous seeds capable of profitable industrial use have been discovered. One of the objects of the researches was to show that it would be possible for India further to improve and strengthen her position if it became generally known that she is actually producing seeds, in commercial quantities in some cases, which for richness in oil would be hard to beat. Thus the researches of the Chemical Section have shown that in the Nahor popularly known as the Iron-wood or Lohakath tree valuable also for its timber and therefore a subject of profitable arboriculture from more points of view than one, Bengal has seeds which, in the dry state, have the amazingly high oil content of 80 per cent.

On the technical side again the reverse graining process evolved by the department has largely succeeded in eliminating colour defects from soaps made from indigenous materials while its investigations in charge computation have led to the discovery of a new method which makes it possible to keep the detergent power of the soap at the maximum or any desirable point under varying conditions.

The oils and improved methods of manufacture were introduced into the soap industry through training classes held in the section and by demonstrations and propaganda.

VARNISH

The maximum benefit cannot however be expected unless other industries capable of consuming large quantities of oils are established. The Department is accordingly preparing the ground for another set of important industries making considerable use of a particular class of vegetable oils. These are the Varnish and allied industries using the drying oils together with gums and resins—another class of natural products abounding in India.

ENGINEERING SECTION

In the Engineering section the departmental activities were directed towards the evolution of new processes of manufacture which could revitalise the small and cottage industries of the province.

Thus in the brass and bell-metal industry, the manufacture of less complicated building and sanitary fittings and the casting of tea and table spoons and other articles made of German silver have been standardised, while an improved blowing arrangement and a new type of floor furnace evolved by the Department are already growing popular among small industrialists because of the reduction in capital cost, low consumption of coke and economy of time in melting.

CUTLERY AND UMBRELLAS

In the Umbrella industry successful experiments have been concluded standardising the process of using polo and root canes as basic raw materials for umbrella handles, which can be made use of in cottage factories.

In the cutlery industry, manufacture of scissors which are sold in large quantities throughout Bengal has been standardised and a double chamber furnace with natural draught has been evolved which enables tempering and hardening to be carried on even in the mofussil, while experiments on various specimens of steel for use in the manufacture of more known types of cutlery products under commercial conditions are in progress.

POTTERY AND SLATE

Interesting achievements in the pottery industry have been the construction of a new type of cheap and satisfactory kiln and the evolution of new processes of glazing for ornamental pottery, which are in great demand in the market.

Slate pencils which have a considerable demand came in for attention and as a result of experiments, a machine has been designed and constructed which rolls out slate pencils intended to be manufactured by the synthetic process and encouraging results have been obtained.

IMPROVED WEAVING

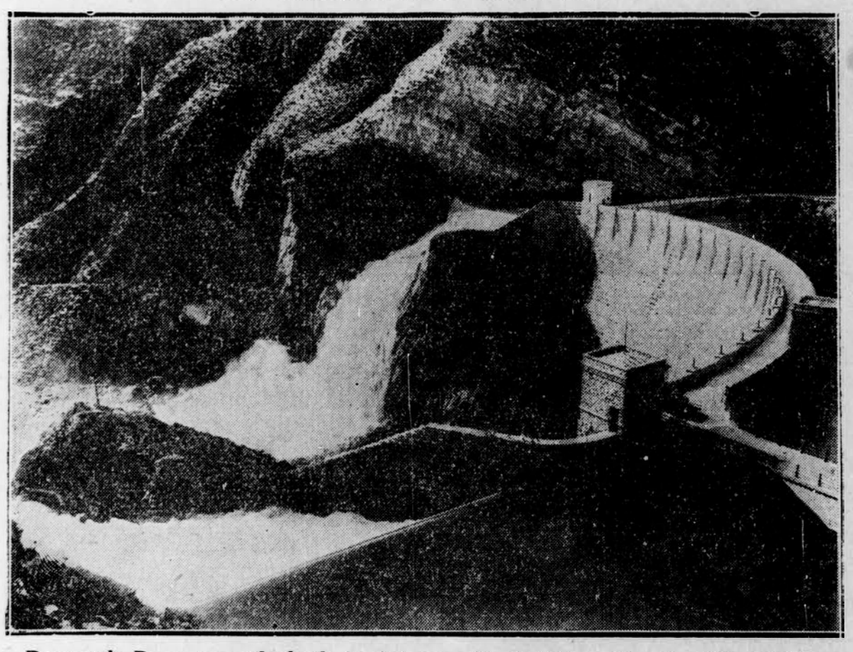
The efforts of the weaving section in popularising improved appliances have succeeded to such an extent that the country weaver is no longer satisfied with his old fashioned equipment. Not a little of this happy consumption is due to the demonstrations arranged by this section and the sale of improved appliances at cost price to cottage weavers—a scheme which having served out its end has now been closed down. As many as 4048 improved types of weaving equipments were introduced under this scheme during 6 years of its operation at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000, the department itself bearing the cost of freight, etc., to the extent of Rs. 11,000 roughly.

The designs worked out by the department for mixed woolen saris and wrappers are also finding favour with the public.

TANNING

The leather industry in Bengal is developing fast and is already attracting the middle class youths, thus affording a solution of the unemployment problem and the investigations of the Bengal Tanning Institute had no mean part in this development. Its comparative experiments revealing the finer grain of Bengal hides have resulted in an expansion of the market for the same, while its investigations on the manufacture of box hides resulting in an improvement of quality and an evolution of a manufacturing process producing marketable leather at low cost bid fair to capture for Bengal the growing export trade in this commodity. The investigations of the Institute on selection of raw materials, pickling tanning and on pigment finishes, shoe polishes and creams and on processes of manufacture have proved a boon to the trade and many commercial houses are taking up the methods evolved by it.

AN ENGINEERING MARVEL



Roosevelt Dam, recently built in Arizona (U. S. A.) costing 4 million dollars. It is regarded as a marvel of modern engineering.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT NAGPUR

University Proposes To Make A Beginning

That the selection of a site for the Technological Institute to be started at Nagpur out of the Luxminarayan Bequest Trust Fund is now under consideration and it is intended that a beginning in Technological education be made on a modest scale even before the present litigation relating to the bequest is concluded, is indicated in the annual report of the Nagpur University for the year ending 30th June, 1935, which has been just issued. The report adds that the recommendations made by the Technological Training Committee appointed by the Executive Council were generally accepted by the Council.

The Committee had further recommended that the scheme for the establishment of the Luxminarayan Technological Institute be put into operation as soon as the University is in a position to incur a capital expenditure of Rs. 5,000. The plans and estimates prepared by the Committee are under examination.

The Rao Bahadur D. Luxminarayan Bequest Estate as it stood on the 1st April, 1935, was Rs. 51.55,914/8/0 of which loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,74,541/12/4. The balance consists of immovable property, investments (in shares and Government securities) and cash balance. —United Press.

TIN CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD *INCREASES*

Interesting Statistics Of The Industry

According to the August issue of the Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, published by the Hague Statistical Office, the world production of tin in the first half of 1935 was 51,071 long tons, compared with 50,753 tons in the first half of 1934. Of this year's output 40,303 tons, or 79 per cent were produced by Malaya, Bolivia, Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria and Siam, while 4,582 tons, or 9 per cent were produced by the Belgian Congo, French Indo-China, Cornwall and Portugal. British Malaya alone produced approximately 39 per cent of this year's output of tin.

INCREASE IN TIN CONSUMPTION

The apparent world consumption of tin in the first half of 1935 increased by over 14 per cent to 67,450 tons, compared with 58,959 tons in the first half of 1934. It is estimated that 27,800 tons of tin were used this year in tinplate manufacture against 25,400 tons last year, and 9,100 tons in the motor industry, against 7,560 tons.

RUSSIAN CONSUMPTION

The tin consumption of the U. S. S. R. in the year ended June 1935, at 6,315 tons, is the highest recorded for that country, and represents an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. Important increases are recorded also for Italy, 18.4 per cent; India 15. 6 per cent; Canada 18.5 per cent; Sweden 16.2 per cent, and Holland 23.4 den 16.2 per cent, and Holland 23.4 per cent.

CONSDMING INDUSTRIES

The world output of tinplate in the first half of 1935 was 1,744,000 tons, against 1,580,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1934. In the same two periods the figures of world automobile production are given as 2,893,000 vehicles and 2,246,951, vehicles respectively. This year's output of tinplate shows an increase of 10.4 per cent, and motor vehicle production has increased by 28.7 per cent.

WORLD STOCKS

The visible stocks of tin at the end of July 1935 are reported as 15,548 tons, an increase of 247 tons during the month. These stocks amount to approximately 12 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption

JAPANESE EXPORTS INCREASE

But Shipments To U.S.S.R. Decline

According to statistics compiled by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the total number of the export bills discounted by banking institutions under the provisions of the Export Indemnity Law for the year 1934 reached 12,693, involving the amount of Y27,625,000. These figures represent an increase of 4,282 in number and that of Y6,605,000 in value in comparison with a year before. This means that sharp rallies in exports were noticeable on the newly exploited markets, despite the restrictive policy of various nations.

In reviewing various markets, gains in shipments to such countries as Africa, the United States, and Latin America in general were approximately twice as much as those of last year, whereas exports to the U.S.S.R. fell off to a half.

The following are the figures:—

(In Y1,000).

	1934	1933
U.S.S.R.	1,551	3,725
Africa	6,886	4,086
South America	7,843	6,870
Central America	8,256	3,704
Asia Minor	1,211	772
Balkans	15	375
Others	1,860	1,485
Total	27,625	21,020

Among the export bills concerned since the promulgation of the Law in question, those for cotton textiles topped the list with Y9,977,000, followed by rayon yarns Y3,610,000, porcelain Y1,023,000 and silk fabrics Y9,730,000.

Figures for the export bills for cotton tissues and rayon yarns are given below:—

(In Y1,000).

	Cotton tissues.	Rayon yarns.
U.S.S.R.	—	—
Africa	2,259	2,798
South America	3,811	328
Central America	3,152	328
Asia Minor	424	242
Others	330	582
Total	9,977	6,610

Industrial Possibilities Of Food Chemistry In India

Large Scope For Development On Lines Adopted By Foreign Countries

By Dr. B. S. Sharma

The subject of food-chemistry appears to be of a recent growth, but in fact is the outcome of the observations and information collected by various workers on food problems during the last several decades. During the last few years its importance has been fully recognised in European countries and America, and has led to the formulation of food laws and regulations, which ensure the supply of wholesome and nutritious food stuff to the public, and the avoidance of all possibilities of contracting any disease through eating and drinking. The subject is now introduced as a regular course of studies in their universities, and every municipality and food distributing and preserving centre has to employ a large number of food chemists for proper control and efficiency.

In its scope it includes a detailed study of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and various other vegetable and animal products available in the land, and of the art of cooking, the methods of preparation, preservation, and cultivation, etc.

INTERESTING STUDY

Besides these it includes the study of various other factors as the infections of plants and animals, the metals with which food comes in contact while preparing or eating, cosmetics, dies, toy materials, and various other articles of household use which are likely to be contaminated with food, and are injurious to health.

Along with food chemistry accessory food stuffs such as, Vitamins, species, drugs, various drinks and delicacies, the chemistry of nutrition, fermentation, toxicology and food laws and regulations are also studied. Pharmaceutical chemistry is now considered as a specialized branch of food chemistry.

The study of food chemistry in India is of interest from several standpoints and requires both extensive and intensive investigations and due propaganda of the knowledge for the advantage of the poor and ignorant masses and the rich classes alike. Though for sometime past very valuable work is being done on some aspects of food chemistry by individual workers in different parts of this country, yet up to this time the subject as such is not introduced in the courses of studies in any of the Indian universities.

There seem to be no proper food laws and regulations laid down in this country and neither strictly observed. Experts are of the opinion that diet and diseases are intimately connected, but the people in this country eat what is cheap or whatever is available, and their choice goes with their taste and fancy and the consequences rest with "Kismat".

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

The study of food chemistry is not only important for the well-being of the people, but is equally important from industrial and commercial point of view. Alcoholic drinks, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, oils, fats, milk, milk-products and bye-products are already well-known in commercial circles. Fruit, vegetable, fish, and meat preservations, and various other preparations from them also command a large sale. Though these problems are drawing attention of several thoughtful persons, for some time past, yet up to this time no serious enterprise has been undertaken in this direction. A number of foreign goods already in the market show what further possibilities are there in commercial development.

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NEW TRADE JOURNAL

"Indian Trade And Finance" (incorporating the "Insurance Examiner") is a new and useful addition to financial journals published from Bombay. The contents for October are certainly indicative of a promising future. Besides the usual notes, comments and market reviews there are articles on such subjects as "Indo Afghan Trade", by the well-known Delhi financier, Lala Shankar Lal, "British Banking Review" by Gilbert Layton and 'Exhibitions as advertising media" by E. P. Menon. The magazine is nicely printed and well brought out. But the nature of the journal is such that it could be made much more useful if it was made a weekly publication.

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Upsets Galore At League Football

CUPHOLDERS TROUNCED

Charlton's Surprising Victory Over Southampton

LONDON, Nov. 9

Several upsets were experienced in to-day's matches in the biggest of which the cupholders were trounced. Their forwards were unable to maintain pace and combined ineffectively while Leeds displayed a most skilful combination between halves and forwards assisted by a strong defence and placed themselves in an impregnable position in the first haf wnerein they obtained six goals; Kelly drew first blood eight minutes from the start Cochrane adding the second goal four minutes later. Leeds continued to give masterly display in ball control and Duggan brought off a hat-trick. Edwards increasing the lead. Sheffield replied through Dewar.

After interval J. Millburn put in Leeds' seventh goal from penalty, thereafter the home team eased up and taking advantage of it Dewar again scored for Sheffield.

Twenty-thousand spectators at Stoke saw fast exchanges and delightful footwork by both teams. Westwood netted for Bolton in the tenth minute and Sale equalised. Soon after crossing over Westwood shot Bolton's winning goal whereafter great but fruitless struggle ensued.

CLASSIC FOOTBALL

Classic football was witnessed at Highbury by 58,000 spectators Arsenal displayed clever longpassing but Derby were the first to score, Ramage heading in from corner a minute before the interval. High speed soccer continued on resumption and Drake equalised with a lightning drive in the sixth minute.

SUNDERLAND REGAINS LEADERSHIP

Sunderland regained leadership by winning the match against Preston. Beresford scored for the visiting team ten minutes from the start. Carter equalised but F. O'Donnell gave Preston lead before the interval. In the second half Sunderland showed magnificent combination Duns scoring two goals in five minutes

Gurney sact Sunderland's fourth goal.

There was terrific Derby struggle at Westham in the presence of 43,000 which is a ground record. Both teams played fast and clever football. Mangnall headed in from the corner and Ruffell increased the margin to enable the home team to lead two goals to nil at interval.

On resumption Spurs made most desperate effort and Morrison headed in from the corner and headed in again a long centre from Ovans.

CHARLTON'S SURPRISE WIN

Charlton won a surprising victory over Southampton. Charlton established lead in the first half, Smith scoring from penalty and Hobbis adding the second goal. Southampton frittered away their chances at goalmouth. Prior for Charlton and Watson for Southampton netted almost from kick off Phillips obtained Southampton's second goal from freekick but Hobbis put the visiting team further ahead.

Coventry ran riot before 20 000 spectators, Jones shooting two goals in 10 minutes. Lauderdale and Bourton raised tally. Changing ends, Birtley scored Palace's only goal but Mcnestry Bourton (twice) and Mcnestry added further goals for Coventry.

Paterson scored for Reading in the fifth minute. In the second half Newport were outclassed Mcmahon and Liddle putting Reading further Ahead.

Mckay replied for Newport but Mcgough and Liddle increased the margin.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Derby 1; Birmingham 2, Brentford 1; Blackburn 2, Huddersfield 1; Chelsea 2, Middlesbrough 1; Grimsby 2, Wolverhampton 1; Leeds United 7, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Liverpool 3, Astonvilla 2; Manchester City 1, Everton 0; Stokecity 1, Bolton 2; Sunderland 4, Preston 2; Westbromwich 2, Portsmouth 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 3, Plymouth 1; Bradford 1, Fulham 1; Bury 3, Newcastle 4; Doncaster 2, Bradfordcity 1; Leicester 2, Portvale 0; Norwich 3, Hull 0; Nottingham Forest 6, Barnsley 0; Sheffield United 2, Burnley 0; Southampton 2, Charlton 5; Swansea 2, Manchester United 1; Westham 2, Tottenham 2.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot 1, Southend 1; Brighton 1, Gillingham 1; Bristol City 1, Notts 1; Coventry 8, Crystal Palace 1; Exeter 2, Cardiff 0; Millwal 2, Brostol Rovers 1; Newport 1, Reading 5; Queens Park Rangers 2, Bournemouth 0; Swindon 3, Northampton 1; Townquay 1, Clapton Orient 0; Watford 1, Luton 3.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Carlisle 1, Chester 3; Darlington 3, Stockport 1; Gateshed 2, Crewe 1; Halifax 2, Chesterfield 3; Hartlepools 1, Lincoln 1; Mansfield 3, Rochdale 0; Oldham 6, New Brighton 0; Rotherham 5, York 0; Tranmere 6, Accrington 0; Walsall 3, Southport 1; Wrexham 2, Barrow 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Airdrieonians 3, Ayr 0; Clyde 5, Albion 2; Dundee 2, Dunfermline 3; Hibernians 0, Celtic 5; Kilmarnock 2, Hearts 0; Motherwel 4, Arbroath 0; Partick 0, Third Lanarc 0; Queenspark 1, Hamilton 1 Queen of South 0, Rangers 2; St. Johnstone 0, Aberdeen 0.—Reuter's Special.

Rochdale Beat Broughton

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Acton 10, Keighley 3; Barrow 9, Streatham 9; Bradford 0, Hull Kingston Rovers 14; Dewsbury 2, Liverpool 11; Featherstone 8, Batley 10; Huldersfield 3, Castleford 9; Hull 15, Hunslct 4; Leeds vs. Branley (not played), Leigh 9, St. Helens 5; Rochdale 42, Broughton 18; Salford 23, Oldham 7; St. Helens Recreations 24, Halifax 17; Widnes 12, Wakefield 7; Wigan 22, Swinton 7; York 5, Warrington 5.

Bridgend Beat Bath

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Hampshire and Sussex 8, New Zealand 14; (at Bournemouth); Cornwall 11, Devon 3, (at Redruth; Durham 0, Lancashire 3, (at Westoe); Gloucestershire 12, Somerset 6, (at Bristol); Yorkshire 8, Northumberland 10, (at Harrogate); Birkenhead Park 21, Guys Hospital 6; Blackheath 8, Oxford University 0; Gloucester 10, Old Blues 15; Harlequins 8, Richmond 20; Leicester 9, Cambridge University 21; London Welsh 0, Northampton 13; O. M. T. 0, Rosslyn Park 10; U. S. Portsmouth 15, London Scottish 29; London Irish 3, St. Barts Hospital 3; Bedford 13, Coventry 13; Bradford 8, Edinburgh Academicals 23; Bridgend 19, Bath 8; Crosskeys 13, Pontypool 8; New Port 13, Cardiff 6; Plymouth Albion 3, Newton Abbot 0, (abandoned at half-time owing to rain) Swansea 3, Neath 0; Glasgow Academicals 19, Watsonians 3; Stewart Onians 18, Edinburgh University 11; International trial 29, Leinster Munster 0, (at Dublin)—Reuter's Special.

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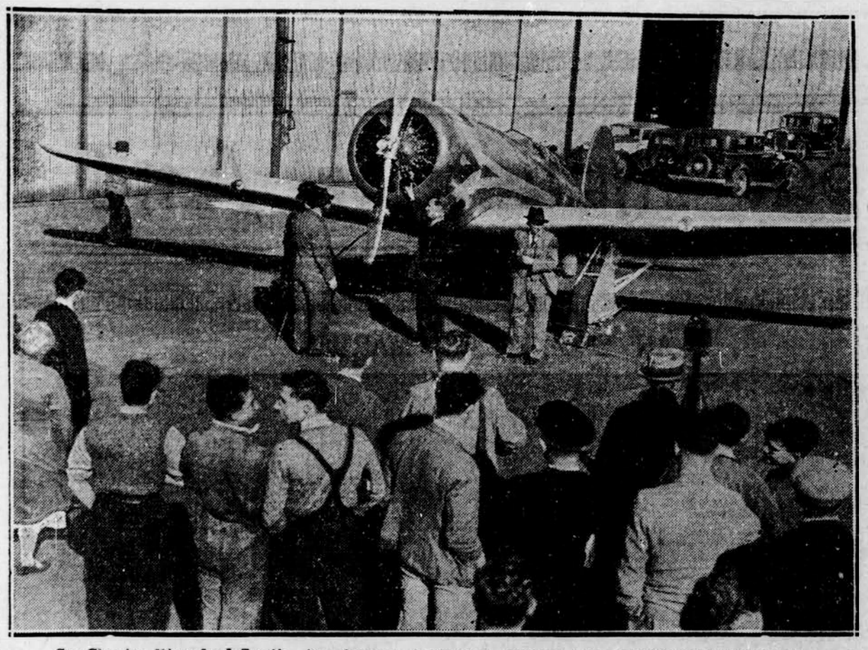

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, the famous Australian airman, who is believed to have fallen in the sea between Rangoon and Victoria Point during his long distance flight to Australia from England is seen here explaining details of his machine "Lady Southern Cross' at Croydon, London

VISHRAMBAGH CLUB TOURNAMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

Most of the events in connection with Tennis, Billiards, Ping-Pong, Carrom and Chess Tournaments of the above club came to an end on Wednesday last.

The medals and Challenge Cup were given away to the prizewinners by Mrs. Dehjia the present Collector's wife.

Messrs Chavan, Vakil, Dr. Gole, Kaikobad had especially come down from Poona for Tennis and so also Mr. Fazlu Rehman a promising Billiard player, the latter collecting easily 20|22|23 breaks in the course of his play.

FINAL RESULTS

(1) Tennis Double (Open):—Dr. Gole and Partner beat Mr. Wilson and Partner 6-4|6-4.

(2) Handicap Mens Doubles:—Kaikobad and Partner beat Dhaneshwar and Partner 33-29|33-30.

(3) Mens Singles (Open):—Kaikobad beat V. R. Dixit 6-3|5-7.

(4) Handicap Singles (Mens):—Kale beat Chavan 33-24|33-20.

BILLIARDS

Fazlu Reheman beat Brown 250 and 119 points.

Towards late in the evening, the Tournament Committee was "At Home" to all the competitors, members of the club and the guests.

Sikhs Demand Representation On Lahore Improvement Trust

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A well-attended Diwan of the Sikhs of Lahore was held on Friday morning in the Gurdwara Dera Sahib under the auspices of the Gurdwara Committee, Lahore. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

This meeting of the Sikhs of Lahore, held at Gurdwara Dera Sahib realise the necessity of adequate representation of the Sikhs on the town improvement trust to be formed for Lahore, in view of the importance of the Sikhs as a community and their increasing population in this city and its suburbs and requests the Government to concede this legitimate demand of the Sikhs citizens of Lahore.—United Press.

MISSING PLANE SEEN?

Clue To Whereabouts Of Kingsford Smith?

RANGOON, Nov. 9

News has been received from Moscos Island that a plane was seen going southward by the ship Sir Harvey Adamson on 8th November at 3 a.m.

Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, have left for Elephantstone Island situated south of Moscos for investigation.

It is recalled that Sir Charles Kingsford Smith passed over Rangoon at 1-35 a.m. on 8th November en route to Singapore, Mergui and Moulmein aerodromes have intimated that no plane passed over them on the night of 8th November.

A Victoria Point message states that a Royal Indian Marine Service ship has commenced searching between Mergui and Victoria Point.—A.P.

Sir B. K. Memorial Prize

The Secretary, Bombay Medical Union writes:—

At a meeting of the subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July, 1824, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the medical profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a meeting of the medical profession to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or research work especially with reference to indigenous medicine on Western lines."

In consonance with the above resolution, members of the profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 15th of March, 1936, to the members of the Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Prize Medal Committee, for submission to a selection committee for making the above award.

The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prizeman on the day of the award at a meeting of the profession to be held in accordance with the above resolution.

DR. B. S. SHROFF MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.

The following subject has been selected by the Bombay Medical Union for competitive thesis for the above prize for 1936:

"Blood counts of red and white blood corpusles, the estimation of Hoemoglobin and their physiological variations with special reference to India."

The award will be in the form of a Gold Medal called the Dr. B. S. Shroff Memorial Gold Medal of the Bombay Medical Union.

The competitor must be (i) a duly qualified member of the Medical Profession holding a degree or degrees and diplomas from Indian and other Universities created by statute, or (ii) a duly qualified member of the Medical Profession holding the diploma of Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

The thesis must be sent in six typed copies so as to reach the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, on or before the 15th March, 1936, the latest.

JAPAN LOOKS WEST

Growth Of Friendly Feeling In U. S. A.

(Nofrontier News Service).

TOKYO.

Mr. Kato, Chairman of the National Council of the Japan Labour Union, returned to Japan the other day from his trip to the United States. The growth of friendly feeling in the U. S. A. toward Japan far surpassed his expectations. Referring to the conditions of Japanese agriculturalists in the U. S. A. he said. "Even in Arizona, one center of anti-Japanese sentiment, the amount of land tilled by Japanese farmers increased in July from 3,000 to 5,000 acres."

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who represented Japan at Geneva in the never-to-be-forgotten days following the "Manchurian Incident," has assumed the presidency of the South Manchurian Railway Company. In assuming his duties, Mr. Matsuoka stated that in his opinion, the destiny of the Japanese race will depend upon how well the nation pushes its operations in North China.

The matter of the caricature of the Emperor, appearing in the August number of "Vanity Fair," indicates the sensitiveness of the Japanese people in regard to all matters pertaining to the dignity of the Imperial household. This super-sensitiveness is felt among the more conservative members of the population. The more liberal types have said that, while they think it was in poor taste for the magazine to have published the cartoon, they themselves think that their nation has made "much ado about nothing."

The Tokyo "Asahi," the greatest Japanese daily, published on three successive Mondays articles in which it claimed that the Government of the United States, in its efforts to make its navy the strongest in the world, has decided to fortify its insular possessions in the Pacific as soon as the Washington Naval Treaty expires. President Roosevelt's order making the western end of the Aleutian Islands a military and naval reservation lent weight to this surmise.

Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, a prominent figure in Japanese life, and the military clique are still "waging war" over the budget. The budget estimates of the War Office for the 1936-7 fiscal year total Yen 454,000,000. As the Manchurian expenses are expected to total some Yen 150,000,000, the whole army budget may amount to some Yen 600,000,000.

Toyohiko Kagawa, one of the outstanding Christian leaders, spoke before an important gathering at the Japan International Association recently upon his return from a trip to Australia and to New Zealand. His subject was "The Economic Basis of World Peace." Prominent Japanese attended. Among other things he said that, while individual efforts of pacifists and others are important, a world-wide basis of economic co-operation must be established before permanent peace can come.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Nov. 8.

One more important factory, the first of its kind in India, called the India Shoes Rubber Works will be added to Sukkur.

It is understood that the premises of the new factory are nearing completion, and before the end of the current month the machinery is also expected to reach Karachi from Great Britain.—United Press.

TENNIS FORGES AHEAD

Encouraging Report Of Bombay Presidency Association

Report of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association for the year ended the 31st August 1935 says:—

There were 23 Clubs affiliated to the Association at the end of the year ended 31st August, 1934. Six new Clubs joined the Association, viz., the Nadiad City Gymkhana, Nadiad; the Kaira Gymkhana, Kaira; the Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda; the Indian Telegraph Recreation Club, Bombay; the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Bombay and the Broach Gymkhana Club, Broach, thus bringing the total number to twenty-nine. The Rajkote Gymkhana have expressed a desire to join the Association and it is likely that the R. G. M. Hindu Gymkhana, Karachi, will do likewise in the near future.

COUNCILLORS.

The following gentlemen acted as Councillors during the period under review.

Messrs C. G. Freke, President; L. R. Tairsee, Vice-President; E. Rose, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; *Councillors: A. M. D. Pitt, E. V. Bobb, H. N. Contractor, H. E. Cox, C. Gonsalves, K. R. Gunjiker, E. F. Halliwell, R. D. Javeri, J. E. Tew, P. D. Khare, A. C. Pereira, D. D. Sabnis, Ranbir Singh, and Captain L. G. Whitler; and J. Charanjiva, Ag. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

FOREIGN TEAM'S VISIT

The Yugo-Slavian Tennis team participated in the Western India Championships and the Willingdon Tournament, Porebandar. For the first time in the history of Bombay, this city was accorded test match status, in that the All-India Lawn Tennis Association allowed an International Match to be played against the Yugo-Slavs. Though the match was won by Yugo-Slavia, India put up a good show and was defeated by the odd match in five by a strong team.

Further by arrangement with the Association Bandra Club was allowed to stage a one-day match against the visitors with a view to making the game popular in the suburbs.

EXHIBITION MATCHES

Exhibition Matches were played on the courts of the Bombay Gymkhana, between local players and the French and English teams passing through Bombay on their way back from Australia. These drew considerable crowds and were very much appreciated.

The Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Bombay, ran a very successful tournament open to ladies only.

TENNIS IN THE MOFUSSIL

Interest in Tennis continues to grow in the mofussil, particularly at Poona which now has four open tournaments. The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, held an "All-Play-All" Mixed Doubles Tournament on American lines in April last which attracted a large entry.

A Ranking list of players in the Bombay Presidency was prepared by a Sub-Committee of three appointed by the Provincial Council.

AFFILIATED CLUBS

The following is a list of the 29 Clubs affiliated to this Association:—

All Ahmedabad Tennis and Badminton Association, Ahmedabad; Bandra Club, Bandra; Bandra Gymkhana, Bandra; Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay; Broach Gymkhana Club, Broach; Byculla Club, Bombay; Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay; Deccan Gymkhana, Poona; Dharwar Open Tennis Tournament, Dharwar; Indian Telegraph Recreation Club, Bombay; Kaira Gymkhana, Kaira; Karachi Gymkhana, Karachi; Karachi Parsi Institute, Karachi; Nadiad Gymkhana, Nadiad; Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Matheran Gymkhana, Matheran; Military Accounts Recreation Club, Poona; Nadiad City Gymkhana, Nadiad; Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Bombay; P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona; Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda; Shri Chintmanrao Gymkhana, Budhgaon; Shri Maharani Laxmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur; St. Xavier' College, Bombay; Union Club, Belgaum; Vile Parle Gymkhana, Vile Parle; Willingdon Tournament, Porebandar and Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, Bombay.

SINO-BURMA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Chairman Arrives At Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

Col. Iselin, the neutral Chairman of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, accompanied by his Secretary, Lt. Prestre, arrived this morning from Marseilles aboard the "Cheshire." He was met by two secretaries of the Chinese Commissioners and by several local Government officials, including the Governor's A.D.C.

Col. Iselin will spend about 10 days here with a view to procuring the necessary outfits required in the border. Thereafter he proceeds to Mandalay "en route" to Lashio, from where he reaches Hosang on November 29, by mule and meets the Chinese and British Commissioners there prior to commencing work on February 1.

The Commission is likely to complete its labour by May 15, 1936.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Col. Iselin stated that it was difficult to estimate the period which would be required to complete the work. The Commission will be working according to instructions given by either Government.—A. P.

DROUGHT HAVOC IN 32 VILLAGES

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

Damage due to drought is reported to rice crop in 32 villages of Murwara Tahsil, Jubbulpore District, according to the latest official report which states that rains are necessary in rice tracts of Rakpur and Bilaspur Tahsils.

Picking of cotton has commenced in some of the cotton districts but cotton on light soils is reported to be suffering owing to continued dry weather.—A. P.

Mahakosal Congress Inspection

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 9.

After examining the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee's office-bearers and a few records available, Mr. Sundarlal Mishra, the newly appointed Congress Inspector, deputed by the All-India Congress Committee, left Jubbulpore last night.

It appears that he was satisfied with the accounts submitted by the District Congress authorities regarding Congress expenses.—United Press.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 15 1992.
Muslim: Shaban 14 1351.
Parsi: Khordad 6 1305.
Hightide: 0-04; 11-52.
Lowtide: 6-07; 18-01.
Sunrise: 6h 43m.
Sunset: 6h 3m
Armistice Day.
Armistice Day Service, Afghan Memorial Church, 10-30 a.m. H. E. the Governor attending.

TUESDAY, November 12.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay Municipal By-election: "A" Ward. Final Day for nominations.
Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships, C. J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of the Improvements Committee at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) to consider undisposed Items Nos. 28 to 35 on Committee's Agenda for meeting held on Nov. 5.

WEDNESDAY, November 13.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Results of Second LL.B. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German today, Monday at 7 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

ANTI-WAR MEETINGS

Under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, All-India Trades Union Congress and the All India Press Workers' Federation public meetings will be held protesting against war and preparations for war on November 11, the "Armistice Day," at the following places:

CHOWPATTY AT 6 P.M.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia will preside.
Messrs. Asoke Mehta, Yusuf Meherally, Charles Mascarenhas, Vaidya and Oak will speak.

LALBAUGH AT 5-30 P.M.

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker will preside.
Messrs. Zulmiram Choudhary, Dhole, Potkar, V. H. Joshi will speak.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE ON "SOUL."

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shahpurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort,) to-day Monday. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze A. Bode, B.A., will speak on "The correct approach to the understanding of the Ameshaspands of the Zoroastrian Theology."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Here Comes the Band. Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Jamana." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"In Town To-night." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"She." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Stri Dharma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Delhi-ka-Thug." Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
10-55 a.m. Armistice Day Service by the Bishop of London.
11-10 a.m. "We Shall Remember Them."

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m. H. M. V. Delhi Orchestra.
6-30 p.m. Brahmacha Bhopala. A Marathi Play with Bapurao Mane, Chotta Gandharva, Babalal, S. H. Apte, Kumte and Korde.
8-30 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (In Hindi,) By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.

JASHAN CEREMONY.

A Jashan ceremony will take place at Ranji Agiary, Corner of Grant Road, to-day Monday. The Armistice Day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the memory of Parsi glorious dead in the world war.

POSTAL NOTICE.

P. & O. extra s.s. "Strathmore" arrived Bombay 10th November with superscribed mails from London for India. Correspondence for local delivery will be issued on the morning of the 11th November 1935.

BLIND POET'S CONCERT.

Andhakavi Hansaraj, the well-known blind poet of Kathiawad, is giving a concert of his own popular songs at the Bhangwadi Theatre at Kalbadevi Road to-day Monday at 10 p.m. (S. T.). Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai has consented to preside.

The proceeds of the concert that will be realised by the sale of tickets will equip this blind poet with independent means of his livelihood.

Garden Party To Bhavnagar Maharaja

A garden party in honour of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar was given by some of his subjects resident in Bombay at the Radio Club Grounds, Queen's Road, on Sunday evening.

Prominent among those present were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

C.-in-C.'s Armistice Day Appeal

NEW DELHI.
11th Nov. 1935

On the Seventeenth Anniversary of the end of the Great War, I again appeal to the Public of India for donations to the funds which assist men who served their King & Country in that war, and who are now in want through no fault of their own.

The demands on the public this year have been many, and it is only the good work which is still being done by the Ex-Services Association & my knowledge of the great need, which encourages me to ask for continued support on Poppy Day.

Widespread unemployment & distress still exists among Native and Anglo-Indian Ex-Soldiers in India — many are in actual destitution. For the past five years over 4000 each year have been helped.

Last year Rs 5,666/- was spent on 315 Children more or less entirely dependant for their Education on our Funds. Rs 1,84,825/- was expended in grants to Ex-Soldiers & families in India alone, and Rs 5,000/- sent to Ex-Service bodies at home for Indian Army personnel.

I appeal urgently for support. Those men on whose Veterans pinch with increasing difficulties. Contributions may be sent to any local branch or to Head Quarters, Ex-Services Association, India, New Delhi.

Rhodri W Clayton Fm
C in C. in India

TRAINS TO STOP AT STATIONS ON REQUEST

G. I. P. Concession To Avoid Inconvenience To Alighting Passengers

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 10.

Mr. G. L. Joshi, a prominent Congressman of Thana, has rendered a distinct service to the travelling public by fighting with the G. I. P. railway authorities to secure an assurance that passenger trains will be stopped a second time at request in case the front or the rear portion of the carriages did not touch the platform at any railway station owing to extra number of carriages run during holidays to cope with the unusually big traffic.

The G. I. P. Railway administration, says Mr. Joshi in a statement issued by him, has written him a letter that all station-masters have been instructed to stop all trains again on a request being made by passengers, who find it difficult to alight from the train with women, children and heavy luggage, whenever the carriages are away from the platform at any station.

Mr. Joshi has announced to supply a copy of the letter (received by him from the railway authorities in that connection) to any one who will send to him a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

LOCAL BOARDS ACT AMENDING BILL

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Local Boards Act Amending Bill given notice of by Mr. G. S. Gangoli in the Bombay Council:—

Land Revenue qualification for the vote of the Bombay Legislature has been materially reduced. In the Bombay Corporation the qualification for a voter to the Corporation is the same as to the Local Legislature. It is thus evident that the franchise to the District Local Board also should be widened and should not be placed higher than that of the Local Provincial Legislative Assembly. The need for revising the franchise is obvious and legitimate. Hence the proposed amendment to section 15.

Generally 31st of March is the last day of the working year and numerous work bills have to be cashed that day. Several times when the President though on legitimate duties is absent from the Headquarters unnecessary difficulty is felt and to obviate such avoidable difficulty an amendment is proposed to section 82; the amendment, if accepted, will be in consonance with rule 142 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924.

TATAS' CORRECT PRESS REPORT

BOMBAY, Nov 9.

The manager of Tata's Aviation Department writes:—

Reports have appeared in the press regarding delay to one of our aeroplanes on the Bombay-Trivandrum air service. Some of the reports state that the engine failed in mid-air and contain the words "the pilot was uninjured" inferring that an accident of some sort occurred. This is not so.

The facts are that water and dirt were found in the petrol filler after refuelling. Some of this water and dirt must have penetrated into the fuel system and caused the engine to splutter after leaving Cannanore. The engine did not fail. The pilot made a precautionary landing and after cleaning the fuel system the machine proceeded to Trivandrum.

POPPY DAY FUNCTIONS

Entertaining Programme *Includes Floodlit Pageant*

Further details are now available of the arrangements being made for the Armistice Ball at the Taj Mahal Hotel, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne on Wednesday, November 13. The festivities will commence at 9-45 p.m., with the Taj band in attendance; there is to be a special cabaret and a special supper; and the organisers are providing many attractive prizes, some of which will be given in exchange for tickets and souvenir programmes bearing winning numbers. Tickets at Rs. 10 each include a booked table and supper and are now available at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Messrs. Rose and Co., and from members of the Poppy Day Appeal Committee. Bookings are already brisk for this brilliant event, so early application for tables is advisable.

AFTER DINNER FOOTBALL

Novelty is a prime ingredient for a successful entertainment in Bombay, and the sub-committee responsible for the football in aid of the Poppy Day Fund have devised a display which may well be called a pageant. After dinner on Tuesday, the Cooperage ground will be bathed in brilliance from powerful floodlights surrounding it. The first event, which should give football fans all the thrills they could ask, will commence at 9-30 p.m., and is a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Durham Light Infantry, which, incidentally, will introduce the two-referee system. This game is to be followed by a mass drill display by St. Mary's High School, which is to be succeeded by an exciting event, floodlit football on motor-cycles. Six a side will take the field and there should be plenty of thrills and spills.

The St. Mary's High School Band will be in attendance throughout. Prices of admission are Rs. 5, for Committee Seats, Rs. 2 for members' stand, Re. 1 in the Stands, and Rs. 3 and Rs. 4. Tickets may now be obtained from the W. I. F. A., Ltd.

7,000 GARLANDS

The sale of Poppy Garlands for Remembrance Day is well in hand, the whole of Bombay having been divided into districts, each of which is being canvassed under the direction of a capable lady organiser. The third prize in exchange for winning numbers on garlands is now announced as a handsome radio receiver, presented by Mrs. B. C. Jalundhwalla. Motorists who have not yet been approached may secure their garlands at several depots in Bombay.

It is understood that all proceeds from the Police Dance to be held on November 11 are to be given to the Poppy Day Fund. Tables for this dance may now be reserved at Re. 1 each.

WHEELER COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY

Report To Be Ready By March

Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir James Rae, of the Committee for the re-organisation of the Government Secretariat under the New Reforms arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's biggest and fastest luxury boat, "Strathmore," on Sunday afternoon.

Sir Henry who was accompanied by Lady Wheeler drove to the Government House, where he would stay for about three days, when he would hold informal discussions with the members of the Bombay Government. He expects to visit Patna, Lucknow, Calcutta and possibly Lahore.

TO REPORT BY MARCH.

Sir Henry, who has to formulate his recommendations in time for the next Parliament session, it is understood, will hold discussions with the Government members of various provinces on points raised in the memoranda submitted to the Committee. His enquiry is likely to be completed within the next three months, and Sir Henry may submit his report by March 7, 1936, when he intends to catch the boat "Strathmore" for England.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer the other member of the Committee, who had been to Kolhapur, joined Sir Henry on Sunday at the Government House.

Other prominent arrivals by the boat included the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank, Lord Ronaldshay (Son of Marquess of Zetland), and Sir Arthur Page, Chief Justice, Burma.

MAIDEN VOYAGE.

The "Strathmore" on her maiden voyage to India after leaving the docks recently, carried 892 passengers and had a smooth voyage. Between Marseilles and Bombay, she attained the maximum speed of 20.7 knots, hitherto unattained by any boat running on this route. The boat, notwithstanding her displacement of nearly 27,000 tons, was able to pass through the Suez Canal, without difficulty, and her journey between England and India was faster than originally scheduled.

It is expected the boat will soon join the P. and O. Co.'s mail-boat fleet.

After staying in the Bombay Harbour for a fortnight, "Strathmore" will return to England and from there will be chartered for two pleasure cruises.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS

South Africa Protests !

The anomalous position into which peace workers and Governments alike have been placed by the Ethiopian crisis is shown revealingly by recent events in South Africa. Through a private agreement between the Government and Mussolini, plans were laid for the shipment of meat, with the aid of Government shipping subsidies, to the invading Italian army. Housewives' organizations in Natal, Durban and other towns protested; so did the League of Nations Union; and labour officially ordered its dockworkers to refuse shipment. But in order to abide honourably by a friendly, peaceful trade agreement, the Government countered, the supplies must go forward to the Ethiopian frontier! (Nofrontier News Service).

MEANING OF 'HARIJAN'

Thakkar's Interpretation

TEZPUR, Nov. 9.

Interviewed by the representative of the United Press and questioned whether the Government should take the lead in the matter of establishment of separate High Schools for the various non-Assamese communities in Assam, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who came here recently, said that the Government should not; but there could be no objection in the establishment of separate schools by the communities concerned out of their own funds.

As to the question whether the term "Harijan" denoted the same thing and included the same communities as the term "Depressed Classes" as adopted by the Government, Mr. Thakkar replied that the term "Harijan" was flexible and might include a larger number of communities.—United Press.

SNUFF WORKERS ON STRIKE

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Over 100 workers in a local snuff manufactory have gone on strike as a protest against maltreatment by two 'maistries.'

The workers demand higher wages and an assurance of no victimisation if they join work. The Madras Labour Protection League is supporting the strike.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Inter-Varsity Cricket

The organisers of the Rohinton Baria Inter-Varsity Cricket Tournament deserve to be congratulated on the great fillip they have given to 'Varsity cricket through this trophy, since it will bring out the cricket talent in the Indian universities. This tourney is full of possibilities as it will draw quite a number of sportsmen and gives an opportunity to them to measure their strength in the field and play cricket at the same time. Herein lies the field for Naidus and Nissars of future. It affords a training-ground for developing the qualities of sportive and team spirit.

Its All-India nature cannot be too much stressed as such tournaments for the exclusive benefit of the 'Varisty students are few and far between. During the past week two Universities viz., Nagpur and Osmania, Hydrabad (Dn) met on the Oval, Bombay, and the former who had won are playing to-day in a three-day fixture with the Bombay University team.

Two Minutes!

To-day's two minutes, in honour of the fallen in the last Great War, will be observed in the city, with a grim sincerity, with the clouds of the raging Italo-Ethiopian conflict hanging all over. At 11 a.m., there will be stoppage of all activity for two minutes (rail and water transport not suspended). While one recalls those terrible days, when thousands of men were shot like peas, the thought uppermost in every one's mind is the tragic victimisation of the innocent Ethiopians. Irony cannot be more poignant where, while the whole of the rest of the world is remembering the unknown dead, stories of onslaughts and aerial bombings are heard almost every day from Abyssinia, and the sanctity of liberty is being outraged in "that wretched little spot under the African sun." Armistice Day this year has a special significance, for Mussolini is slowly forcing the nations of the world to act unitedly and be prepared for another calamity, which he is solely imposing without any regard for reason and justice. Italy may, perhaps, need another world conflagration to learn that there is not much difference between the divine spark that animates both the white and the black peoples.

SUB-DEPUTY MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE

Charged With Falsifying Viceroy's Relief Fund

BHAGALPORE, Nov. 9.

A sensational session trial opened in the court of Mr. Beever, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur. The accused Babu Kamla Kant Mahapatra, a Sub-Deputy Magistrate, while deputed to distribute gratuitous relief out of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund in the Supaul Sub-Division under the orders of the District Magistrate, Bhagalpur committed, it is alleged, breach of trust and forgery and falsification of accounts.

The accused Babu Kamla Kant Mahapatra is charged under section 409 I. P. C. for having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 567, under section 467 I. P. C., for having forged the receipts or in the alternative under section 477 I. P. C., for having forged a receipt or in the alternative under section 477-A I. P. C.

Mr. P. K. Acharya, the committing Magistrate, sending this case for trial in the court of Sessions, remarked that as the charge under section 467 I. P. C., is triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions, the accused is committed to trial in the Sessions for trial in respect of all the charges.—United Press.

Negro Delegation's Visit To Tinnevelly

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 10.

A Negro delegation of Friendship, consisting of Mr. Howard Thurma Graduate of Moore College, associate professor in Christian Theology, Howard University, Washington, Mrs. Sire Bailey Thurman, graduate of Oberlin College, Secretary of the Student Y.M.C.A., United States, Rev. Edward G. Carroll, graduate of the Morgan College, Minister of John Wesley Church, Saleru, Virginia, and Mrs. Carroll is visiting Tinnevelly on the 14th and 15th instants.—United Press.

Trivandrum: The Government will introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in Travancore at the forthcoming session of Sri Mulam Assembly next week.

Rs. 200 FINE FOR TORTURING GIRL WIFE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

"Nothing is of greater value to a woman than her beauty and physical fitness, and she has been deprived of both. Cruelty to women is a heinous offence, and this is a case of this kind. The girl had inhumerable injuries on her person and scars all over her face. She has been crippled for life. The case, therefore, calls for the most deterrent sentence".

With this observation Mr. S. M. Rashid, Resident Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Kallan, a cook of the Willingdon Hospital, his wife Mrs. Azzanoi and his son Rahim Bux were charged under section 326 I. P. C., for subjecting the twelve year girl wife of Rahim Bux to inhuman torture. The Magistrate ordered the accused Kallan to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

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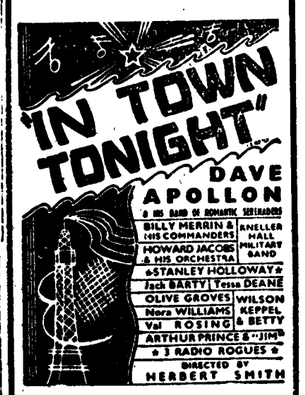

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1935

CONGRESS INFLUENCE

The statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad at the end of his tour of Tamil Nadu displays in a striking manner the hold of the Congress on the people of the province. And what is true of Madras is true of the country as a whole. The tour itself was an arduous one and indicative of the Congress President's strong sense of duty. Spread over 21 days, it covered all the 14 districts in the province. The President addressed more than a hundred meetings, and at many of these the audience numbered over 10,000, and even in way-side villages there were large gatherings. Twenty municipalities and 28 panchayats presented him with addresses. The purses presented brought about Rs. 22,000. Considering that no single purse except the one presented at Madras was of more than Rs. 800, the total sum indicates, as Rajen Babu points out, "the widespread nature of the influence that the Congress commands among the masses." We share his hope that the Congress workers of Madras "will make the best possible use of the enthusiasm which has been shown in abundance and all round and direct it through useful channels of fruitful activities."

Justicites' Futile Propaganda

The anti-Congress propaganda carried on by some groups in Madras and other provinces is itself a tribute to Congress influence. Having been signally defeated by Congress candidates at the last Assembly elections, the Justicites of South India are straining every nerve to undermine the prestige of that body by exploiting the anti-Brahmin communal feeling rampant in certain quarters. But their propaganda is futile. For, as Rajen Babu points out, the vast bulk of the people who participated in the function arranged during his tour were non-Brahmins. We note that in Bombay and the Central Provinces, too, some non-Brahmin leaders have become active and are striving to safeguard their interests at the next elections. But as before they pose as champions of the non-Brahmin community and work against Congress as the biggest anti-communal obstacle in their way. Their success will be no better than that of the Justicites in Madras. In all provinces non-Brahmins form a vast majority among Hindus and these have been most loyal to the Congress. In short, Congress has little to fear from non-Congress bodies either at the elections or in any other propaganda it undertakes. Only it must be sufficiently united within itself.

A United Front

It is much to be regretted, however, that at the present moment the Congress is not as united a body as it needs to be or is capable of being. While the people are everywhere giving evidence of their deep loyalty and devotion to the Congress, some of its leaders are setting a bad example by carrying their personal or party differences too far. The differences between the Socialist and non-Socialist members of the Congress are yet far from being composed. It is not quite clear whether the unseemly squabbles at Lucknow, of which we receive different contradictory reports on different days, are due to personal or party differences or both. In any case they reflect discredit on all the parties concerned and are doing much harm to the Congress cause in general. The Congress President will have to take serious notice of the situation at Lucknow unless the differences are definitely composed in the next few days. Not less regrettable are the differences between the Congress and the Nationalist Party over the Communal Award. These differences threaten to grow wider with the approach of the elections to the new legislatures, and some of the Hindu Mahasabhites are busy exploiting the differences. In these circumstances it is encouraging to learn that so far as our own Presidency is concerned the four Provincial Congress Committees in it are attempting to make common cause and present a united front at the forthcoming elections. It is much to be hoped that these attempts will be wholly successful and afford a good example to Congress organisations all over the country. If the Congress is united, its influence over the people is bound to be irresistible.

Meston's Admission

The aged Lord Meston, an ex-Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces and, "in his time" a brilliant bureaucrat, is on a visit to India. Immediately on his arrival he gave an interview to the Press, sought to defend the Communal Award and rather unwittingly confessed: "In his time, communalism had been a problem for which it had been very difficult to see a solution. To-day, so far as he could see, it was equally as difficult." The simple confession is a devastating indictment of the present system of Government. More than a generation has passed since "the time" of which Lord Meston spoke. Yet the evil is where it was! Unless something is permanently and inherently wrong in the make-up of India—a suggestion which even the enthusiastic British Imperialist will not have the blatant and unblushing audacity to make—how is it that the British Raj has not been able to remove the evils even after all these years of anxiety and solicitude?

The answer is to be found in the historical nature of the "method". The bureaucracy and those whom it represents have never failed to condemn communalism in terms of platitudinous sanctimony. But condemnation has always been accompanied by resort, in practice, to the principle of communalism and regard for communalists. The history and working of Separate Electorates clearly proves this. Yet the one lesson that a generation of experience teaches so unmistakably has been ignored and the central factor that fosters and perpetuates communalism is still regarded actually as the remedy for it and forms the basis of the Communal Award. Why then is a poison insisted upon as an antidote? The apologists of Separate Electroates will, of course, never answer the question.

November 11

On November 11, seventeen years ago, the Great War came to an end by the signing of the Armistice. It was hailed by a nerve-racked world with delirious joy as the beginning of a glorious era of peace, love and happiness and of freedom from the brutalities of baser sentiments in the relation of man and man. The tragic fact is that the "era" has proved nothing of the kind. The war was fought, so it was said, to end war and to make the world safe for democracy. When we look at the post-war world we find that democracy has almost vanished and the war, so far from ending war, sowed the seeds of another and an infinitely more terrible one. We were promised a paradise, we are living in a hell of suffering bitterness—and shuddering suspense. Every year, the anniversary of the Armistice is "celebrated" by gala functions and, worse still, military displays. Is the nature and magnitude of the contradiction ever realised? They talk of the "glorious dead" and observe two minutes silence. Do they realise the tragedy of the glory? Do they spend the two minutes in solemn contemplation of the fact that the millions of "glorious dead"—they include the survivors also who are living, shall we say a "glorious" death—sacrificed themselves in the pursuit of an Illusion? Do they derive any lesson from it all? Do they, that is to say, honour the dead or dishonour their memory?

THE CRISIS IN EAST AFRICA

Kenya Government Yields To White Settlers

(By P. D. MASTER).

III.

During the middle of September last the white settlers convened a meeting of what is called their Convention of Associations, formulated certain demands and waited upon His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, who returned to this country from London recently. The Governor in the course of his letter to the chairman of the Convention of Association, replied to some of the demands, the gist of which is as under:—

As regards promotion of increased white settlement, His Excellency stated that full support for sound measures of increased white settlement was still the settled and considered policy of the Government.

He regretted that he could give no more definite information about the Morris Carter Report and the draft Orders in Council referred to therein beyond that the Secretary of State for the Colonies personally and the Colonial Office were now actively engaged in dealing with these difficult problems. He further informed them that he discussed these with Mr. McDonald and Lord Plymouth, who were both alive to the importance of the issues involved.

He was able to tell them that help would soon be forthcoming to the farmers in the form of reduction in Railway rates, also that Government would be successful in obtaining additional funds for the Agricultural Land Bank of which he emphasised the importance in the course of his interview with the Secretary of State.

Only on the question of devaluation of East African currency he stated the Colonial Office was not prepared to take such a step, but promised that a committee would be appointed to explore means of lightening the load of agricultural debts.

Convention's Resolutions.

Disappointed at the above replies of the Governor, the Convention debated certain questions and among others passed the following resolutions:—

1. "In view of the fact that the definite finding of the Morris Carter Land Commission, published and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and adopted by the House of Commons more than a year ago, that the White Highlands of Kenya should be defined and safeguarded by Order in Council for the exclusive occupation of the Europeans outside the boundaries of the existing townships has not yet been implemented, this Convention affirms its determination to defend by every means in its power the integrity of our Highlands and demands the prompt adoption of the proposals of the European elected members as set out in their Memorandum of April 25, 1935."

2. "That the time has come to appeal to other Dependencies controlled by the Colonial Office to consider to what extent they will longer submit to the unsympathetic control of their affairs by the Colonial Office."

3. "That this convention of Associations, conscious of the widespread dissatisfaction and feeling of insecurity engendered by the system of Crown Colony Government, which is obviously no longer suited to our needs, considers that in accordance with the principles traditional to our race a change in the present system of Government is overdue and resolves to take such action as may be required to bring about the granting to European Colonists of adequate and effective responsibility in the control of their affairs."

4. "That this convention wholeheartedly supports in principle the recommendations made by the Select Committee on Economy (re-reduction in costs and re-organisation of Government departments) and trusts that Government will see fit to implement the majority of these so that they may be incorporated in the 1936 Estimates. In particular Convention urges that a re-organisation of the machinery of Government on the lines proposed in part one of chapter nine of the Report should be undertaken (Note:—The report recommends such a step) without delay and that an impartial Commissioner approved by the European unofficial members of Legislative Council should be appointed to carry out this recommendation forthwith."

Other resolutions referred to Closer Union, Devaluation of East African Currency, Reduction in Railway Rates, remission in Taxation, moratorium for mortgage debts and immediate relief to farmers.

Deputation to Governor.

After passing the resolutions a deputation of the Convention

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4.)

HARAR, A PATCHWORK!

Fascinating Links With The Past: Town Of Amazing Smells

By ROSITA FORBES
(The intrepid explorer and novelist)

All too soon, Harar will probably be the stage on which the next scenes in the Italo-Abyssinian war drama will be played. The name "Harar" will be in everybody's mouth—yet few people know anything about the town. Rosita Forbes, novelist and traveller, requires no introduction; she has spent months caravanning in various parts of Abyssinia and knows East Africa intimately. In this fascinating article she describes Harar so vividly that, when you have read it, you will feel that you know it as well as you know your home-town. She describes its history, its people, its customs and the strange glamorous patchwork which makes up its life. Here is Harar with the lid off!

Harar was the capital of Hadeyeh one of the seven provinces of an Arab empire founded in the seventh century. At different periods she was ruled by the Turks of Yemen, by the Gallas and by Egypt, but she did not fall to Christian Abyssinia till the great Menelik conquered her Emir in 1890.

Sir Richard Burton, of Arabian Nights fame, made Harar the goal of his first East African exploration. The town appears to have changed very little since, after an adventurous journey from Zeila, he entered it to find himself confronted with a most unwilling host, the autocrat and Emir Ahmed, descendant of the Prophet Mohamed.

Still Harar's fine gates are closed at sunset and anyone who wants to go in after the keys have been turned must wait till morning. Still the crumbling walls, sandstone and granite, with small round bastions, are mended with primitive cement and left in such a condition that any active robber could scale them with ease. Still the townsfolk have their own dialect 'Hararí,' incomprehensible to their neighbours

Its Population

The women have their own particular dress, a black short-sleeved cloak, embroidered in red, and worn over tight scarlet trousers, with the addition of a vivid petunia wrap not unlike an Indian sari. They make gorgeous splashes of colour against the white shawls of the Abyssinians and the crowd of half naked Somali.

The men are clad in strips of leather or a chemise soaked in oil and worn till the last shreds fall apart.

The population of Harar is still largely foreign—Somali, Arab, Negroid, a few Yemen Jews who are silversmiths and a mixed race descended from Indian and other traders. There are also Gallas from the next province, a people who over-ran Abyssinia in the 6th century. They settled there and after generations of changing fortunes, during one period of which they reigned over the North from their capital at Gondar, were finally conquered by Menelik, creator of present Abyssinia.

Unique Bazaars

Because of these varied races and types the bazaars of Harar are unique. The flesh market consists of half an acre of straw trestles running from wall to wall, laden with raw meat, curtained with flies and resonant with the clash of knives with which the butchers attract the attention of the moving throng.

The main square is occupied by the customs house, with the Abyssinian flag flaunting its green, yellow and magenta above the herds of unloaded baggage beasts. Here, too, is the church of the Saviour, an octagonal building, displaying crude yellow and blue fretwork.

A Muslim Hero

Harar also possesses the tomb of the Emir Nur who after a great victory in 1559 over Abyssinia, at which the Emperor Claudius was killed, surrounded the town with its present walls. This Moslem hero is buried near the largest and most ancient mosque, the Janiel, from whose conical minarets comes the cry of the Muezzin calling the Moslems to prayer while church bells ring out at the other end of the town.

These, at least, are new since the days of Burton, when Harar was one of the most fanatical of Islam's holy cities. The inhabitants still anoint themselves with glue and chew Kat-Cathula Aedulio—a bush which grows at an altitude of three or four thousand feet, and, in drug form, produces three distinct mental stages, stimulation, restlessness and lassitude.

From Yemen come the smiths of Harar and most of them are Jews, thrifty and hard-working, so that their shops are the only ones open in the hottest hours, but Harar sends few slaves to-day to the Arabian coast.

In olden days, she used to provide most of the black eunuchs for Eastern harems, and an Arab

(Continued on page 10, col. 5.)

Frankly Speaking

SENATOR POPE'S PLEA.

Another plea has been made in America for American support to the League of Nations in its fight with Italy. Unprovoked and wanton aggression by Italy being undeniable, the Nations belonging to the League are protecting, as Senator Pope says, not only their own interests but those of humanity as a whole. This being the position, American "Neutrality" is not only hypocrisy but a gross betrayal of the professed obligations of the United States of America, and that too for palpably motives of immediate and temporary commercial gains. The choice before America, indeed, before every country that claims to be "civilised" and to possess some sense of international decency, is between international law and the law of the jungle. For, it is quite obvious that if Italy is allowed to get away with the wanton crime that she is perpetuating, reversion to international chaos and the barbarous principle of Might being Right is inevitable. And the countries professing "neutrality" in the present dispute will not escape the consequences.

IMPERIAL PHRASE-MAKING

In a lecture at the Nottingham University College Lord Zetland described the new constitution in India as a landmark in "the new conception of co-operative imperialism." Whatever Lord Zetland may mean by this brand of imperialism, it includes as a matter of fact the conception of British domination in India. And if he expects Indians to co-operate with Britain in this process, no self-respecting Indian will respond to his appeal. Lord Zetland seeks to console India with the thought that "she is now far on the road to her ultimate goal." Similar sentiments have been expressed by other imperialists for decades past. Nay, but a few years ago we were seriously told that "Dominion Status in action" had already begun in India. But as the last five years' repression has shown what that phrase meant in fact, Indians have wisely left Britishers to coin and recoin their own phrases and have made complete independence their objective.

BOMBAY'S TRADE.

It is encouraging to note that, accerding to the report for the year ending March 31, 1935, on the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, the year has been one of slight recovery. The value of the total foreign trade has improved by Rs. 13.22 crores, or over 10 per cent., imports contributing Rs. 10.05 crores and exports Rs. 3.18 crores. The higher imports are largely of mill machinery, apparatus and materials of manufacture, in preference to manufactured articles themselves; the tendency being evidently due to the Swadeshi movement in the country. The trade with the Continent of Europe, however, declined by 4-1/4 per cent., which is largely due to the Ottawa policy of discrimination against non-British goods. The general improvement seems to be kept up and reflected by the fact that on Monday, the Hindu Commercial New Year's Day, the sales of Indian mill cloth in Bombay went up to nearly a lakh of bales, a figure not reached during the last ten years.

SWADESHI SHIPPING.

We cordially endorse the appeal of Sir P.C. Ray to the public for support to the newly-started New Indian Steam Navigation Company, a purely Swadeshi concern. His plea for timely State aid is strengthened by the fact that the rival foreign company has already started rate-cutting tactics. As Acharya Ray points out, in almost every other country, coastal shipping is reserved for its nationals, but, unfortunately, in India the position is just the opposite. Where State help is lacking or inadequate, it is the duty of the public to make amends and help Swadeshi concerns in every possible way, even at a cost. In particular, the rich zamindars of Bengal can and ought to do much to help this Bengali venture.

—PRESS VIEWS—

A Greater Evil

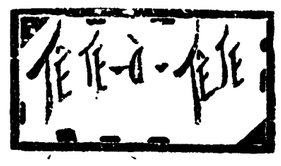
And what about the political status of the Harijans after they change their religion? What about the rights and privileges which they have got as Harijans? With their present status, they will be able to dictate terms even to the Hindus, under the coming Reforms, but if they follow Dr. Ambedkar's advice they will merely merge into another sect and be politically eclipsed by the fold in which they seek refuge. It might all mean their acceptance of a greater evil in preference to a lesser evil. No one can deny the wrong done by the caste Hindus to the Depressed Classes but it must also be admitted that all possible efforts are being made to make amends for it. And as Mahatma Gandhi says, for good or evil, the lives of Harijans are intertwined with those of the caste Hindus.—"Independent."

Ban On Hindi

While educationists throughout the country are insisting on vernaculars being used as the media of instruction in all our schools, the Frontier Government is taking the somewhat reactionary step of laying down that education through Hindi or through the Gurumukhi script should cease after the 2nd class, and thenceforward children should be taught through the media of Urdu or English. Schools that are not prepared to fall into line have been threatened with cancellation of grants-in-aid. If either in Bombay or Madras, the Government had threatened to take similar action in case of schools run by Muslims for Muslim children, the Muslim community will be the first to make the welkin ring with cries of assault on their culture and civilization. The utmost that the Frontier Government can do is to make Urdu the medium in ordinary schools, leaving the private schools free to choose their own media. Otherwise, they will lay themselves open to the charge of communalism, which will produce its repercussions in other provinces as well.—"Hindustan Times."

"Moderates" Must Shout!

It has been one of India's misfortunes that the moderate has always found it difficult to attract attention to his moderation. A low gentle voice is admirable in a woman, less admirable in a politician, especially when he is fighting against extreme and perhaps dangerous views. Moderation in opinion need not always be accompanied by modest recommendation of it. When extremists organize a "Go Back Simon" demonstration with black flags moderates do not counter with a larger "Come on Simon" demonstration blessed with louder voices and equipped with blue or red flags, but are apt to hang out a white flag at once.—"Statesman."



TO-DAY—NOVEMBER 11.
Shall we think of the flags and the "glory" of war or of the graves and the destruction of it?

* * * *

An aeroplane, believed to be Italian, is reported to have flown over Addis Ababa.

The allegation, however, should be discredited as no gas bombs were dropped.

* * * *

"It was their duty to show to the world", said Mr. Baldwin, addressing the British electors, "that democracy in Britain could pursue a constant course and could be as resolute in will as any dictator."

Of that Mr. Baldwin—and we—can be confidently sure. British democracy will do its duty and show "that it is not only as resolute in will as any dictator" but also shares many another noble quality of the worthy tribe.

* * * *

According to a British Official wireless message, "Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is involved in what is generally agreed will be a hard fight at Seaham Harbour Mining constituency".

His parliamentary career then is actually in danger of being buried (or drowned) for ever by the Seaham Harbour miners.

* * * *

But there is a redeeming aspect of the situation too and the B.O.W. does not fail to point it out.

"Mr. MacDonald", we are told "refused to consider a safer seat."

We admire Mr. MacDonald's courage but the Junior Colleague buts in with his question: "Is there a safer National Labour seat?"

* * * *

"As National Labour candidate, Mr. MacDonald", we are further informed, "is assured of the unqualified support of the Conservative voters."

So much for the "National Labour" and their candidate!

But what a fertile theme for philosophers to dwell on the Consistent Inconsistency of Politics!

* * * *

STRONG AND STABLE BRITAIN.
—Press Headline.

We never doubted its dual quality.

* * * *

"Abyssinia", declares a paper, "will prove to be the grave of Fascism".

And Il Duce has "undertaken" the task.

* * * *

We thought we had got rid at least of Sir Samuel Hoare. But no. Oh, no, Sir (or Madam). Our ex-benefactor still insists on doing good to us. So, in his latest grand pronouncement he says: "Now that the constitution is on the Statute Book let us all, whether here or in India, strive to make it a great success".

A report is anticipated—and, let us hope, correctly—that Sir Samuel's "many Indian friends" like Mr. Jayakar, Sir Homi Mody and Sir Sultan Ahmad will respond to the call and assure him that they would wholeheartedly strive to make the denial of India's rights a great success—and a "lasting" one too.

* * * *

Among messages reported to have been received by the Democratic Swaraj Party Conference and wishing it "success" is one from Mahatma Gandhi.

We wish they would publish the text. But they won't.

It wouldn't be fair to the Democratic Swarajists—although it would be to Gandhiji.

* * * *

The British Board of Trade has declared that it will enforce the League Sanctions on November 18.

A sort of if—you—are—caught—napping—don't—say—we—didn't—warn—you announcement.

* * * *

"Our clear and firm support to the policy of peace", Sir Samuel Hoare proudly declares, "has raised British prestige higher than it has been for many years."

British statesmen do occasionally confess about the past at least.

* * * *

A young man took his fiancee to watch him play in a local cricket match.

Finding her a seat near the scoring-table, he went out to bat. He was soon back again.

"By the way, Dick", she said, nodding towards the scorer, "I don't much care for that man with the pencil."

"Why, my dear", he asked wonderingly.

"Well", she replied peevishly: "I heard him say to you: 'I'm scrry you're out to-day with a duck'."

Hoare's Platitudes

Determined To End Ethiopian War

Tribute To Solidarity Of British Empire!

Says, Her Policy Will Raise Her Prestige Higher

LONDON, November 9.

"The British people are determined to keep their word and join any honourable attempts to end the Ethiopion war and throw their whole weight in the scales for world peace" declared Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall.

"But if we are to defend the cause of peace, we must be able to defend ourselves and fully participate in any collective action and serious gaps in the Imperial defences could not be allowed to remain."

EMPIRE SOLIDARITY

Sir Samuel Hoare paid a tribute to the solidarity of the British Empire in the present crisis.

Captain Eden and he could never have carried out the work at Geneva if they had not had constantly on their side, representatives of Dominions and India togive them wise advice and steady support.

PRESTIGE RAISED HIGHER

Time after time, representatives of Dominions gave the League invaluable help and it was made clear to the world that the policy for which they stood was considered the abiding judgment of the whole British Empire. Our clear and firm support to the policy of peace had raised British prestige higher than it had been for many years.—Reuter's Special

BALDWIN ON DISARMAMENT

Britain Has Done Her Best But Her Efforts Must Be Augmented, He Says

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

In his final election broadcast last night, the Prime Minister, Mr Stanley Baldwin, referred to the question of international disarmament, to promote which, he said, no country had done more than Britain but in this matter the agreement must be secured among a number of countries among which were to be found every variety of conditions in their history, in their surroundings and ways of life, in their strength and in their weakness. That explained why progress had been much slower than people in this country would have wished.

There was no foundation, he said, for the suggestion that the newly increased expenditure on defence would prevent Government from going ahead with its programme of social improvement. The merit of the vast schemes in regard to electrification, development of railways and road building was that they would provide work in the normal and regular trades.

PLEDGE TO COUNTRY.

After reviewing domestic issues, he said that the dominating issue of the election was good, steady Government of the country for a further period of five years. "I pledge myself to you," he concluded, "that if you give me this confidence now, I will give you all that is in me to give you during the few years now that can only remain to me at my present age and I pledge that service to you and to my country."—B. O. W.

Mahatma Has Done His Best For Harijans

SARDAR'S REJOINDER TO AMBEDKAR

Operate Diseased Part But Don't Severe Neck Of Community, Says Patel

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came in for criticism at the hands of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Harijan leader of Bombay, in the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented by the Bassein Municipality on Sunday last.

AMBEDKAR'S ALLEGATIONS.

In the course of his reply to the address Dr. Ambedkar said that in India the most difficult work was that of the removal of untouchability which he held to be more difficult than that of attaining Swaraj but it was as essential as the country's fight for freedom.

Dr. Ambedkar told the audience that he had decided to continue his work for the untouchables. The speaker opined that even Mahatma Gandhi could not succeed in his work for the Harijans so long as he was tied to the Congress as the main support of the Congress was the monetary help given by the High Caste Hindus. As soon as the leaders would begin to do real Harijan work, their financial help would stop. For example the doctor cited the recent happening at Kavitha village in Gujarat and asked why Mahatma Gandhi did not hold an inquiry there. It was because, said the doctor, the villagers belonged to the community of Sardar Vallabhbhai. On them depended the existence of Congress. The Harijan Seva Sangh did what was consistent with Congress policy. The doctor opined that untouchability was a disease in the abdomen. It would be cured not by applying oil externally, but by surgical operations.

SARDAR'S REJOINDER.

Replying to the Harijan leader's allegations, Sardar Vallabhbhai, in a lengthy letter addressed to the Doctor, says that the Congress had not got the support of orthodox high caste Hindus, who believe in untouchability, they having seceded since active Harijan work was taken up by the Congress. The Sardar was of opinion that the misunderstanding was the outcome of the Doctor keeping himself aloof; if the Doctor would join the Congress his work would be easier and quicker.

With reference to the Doctor's allegation that Mahatma Gandhi did not hold an inquiry into the happenings at Kavitha, because the villagers belonged to his (Sirdar's) community, Sardar Vallabhbhai points out that the Doctor's criticism against Mahatma Gandhi was unfounded. Mahatmaji did inquire into the happenings at Kavitha, and he was kept informed of all activities and relief measures taken by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in that place. The situation has now completely improved, there being no necessity for anxiety now on account of the Harijans there. Further the villagers of Kavitha did not belong to the community of his birth, adds the Sardar, saying that he had ceased to belong to the community in which he was born.

Continuing, Sardar Vallabhbhai says that though he agreed that untouchability was an internal disease and should be operated upon, he reluctantly differed from the Doctor's advice to sever the neck of the community instead of operating upon the diseased part in the abdomen.

Concluding, the Sardar says that he was constrained to write that letter in view of the Doctor's allegations without proper foundation in public.

READ MUSSOLINI'S LIFE-STORY

The Man Who Is Defying World Opinion

Mussolini has defied world opinion by his unprovoked and ruthless invasion of Abyssinia. If a man's past is the mirror of his future, then a foresight of what lies ahead is to be had in turning the light of knowledge upon the career of Benito Mussolini.

The International News Service's able, conscientious and scrupulous foreign Editor, John C. Oestreicher, brings long research to fruition in the first dispassionate, nonpartisan biography of Mussolini and review of the effect of his policy on modern events. The "Bombay Chronicle" has secured the exclusive right of publishing this biography, the first instalment of which will be published this week.

Physical Culturists Help Soccer Club

The "Physical Culture and Gymnastics" exhibition given by the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute of Bombay in aid of the "Shri Krishna Football Club" was a decided success.

The display which was held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday, began at 4 p.m. before a large audience.

To the accompaniment of the Universal Band, the programme which comprised of 18 events, opened with a spectacular display of "Pyramids," in which the entire troupe took part. The various items of the programme, including the antics of the inevitable clowns, provided good entertaining.

The "Japanese and Novel Ladder" turns received considerable applause.

Towards the end of the programme Sheth Vithaldas Damoder Govindjee in his presidential remarks congratulated Prof. N. Sheshanna on the excellent turnout of his pupils, and awarded medals to him and some of his pupils.

BIG EXPANSION OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION

Little Change Noticeable In Money Market

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the money Market little change was noticeable either in short loan or discount markets apart from the slight setback to the average rate which the Treasury Bills were allotted but some interesting features were witnessed in other directions.

Clearing banks' deposits for October reached the high record figure of 2035 million sterling while the latest Bank of England's statement revealed that notes in circulation expanded by over two and a quarter million to 402 million, this continued expansion being responsible for the central institution making further purchase of gold valued 795,000 sterling.

Wall Street opened irregular operators exercising caution in view of the extended weekend.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(By Zandhyala)

The uncertain financial weather continues to prevail. But the markets are evincing an upward trend with a strong undertone, as the belief is gaining ground that the Italo-Ethiopian war will not be anything more than a localised affair. The gilt-edged markets, and along them the industrialists, are making satisfactory progress. Even the commodities which have remained dormant during the past few days, are now on their forward march.

Geneva is busily engaged in enforcing sanctions against Italy, and the problem of prohibiting exports of some of the most important key products as oil, coal etc. to Italy, seems to materialise soon. The announcement of Germany, a country outside the League, of her intention not to expand trade with Italy, may afford some relief to those who apprehend an agreement between these two conutries in case the European hostilities take a serious turn. But the announcement is to be welcomed if Germany takes the necessary precaution not to increase her trade with Italy, through Austria, Hungary and other countries.

While so many countries, both who are members and outside the League, are thus undergoing voluntary sacrifice for the restoration of the international peace, Brazil has concluded an agreement with Italy, probably with the intention of developing her undeveloped mines which are of course of a very inferior type. Whatever may be efforts of Italy to get the requisite materials so as to enable her to prolong the present warfare, a strict enforcement of the economic sanctions by all the countries of the League is sure to make this present trouble a localised one without any serious repercussions in the realm of international finance and commerce.

Chinese Currency And Banking Reforms

Ever since the inauguration of the Silver purchasing programme by the U. S. Treasury, China is experiencing serious economic troubles by virtue of a overvalued currency. The Chinese Government have taken certain measures to stem the continuous exodus of the white metal from that country. About a year ago an export duty, which varied with the price of silver, was imposed on silver, and an exchange equalisation fund was created to prevent excessive and violent fluctuations in the exchange value of the dollar.

As these measures have proved very ineffective in achieving the desired end, the Chinese Government have promulgated certain decrees this week in order to conserve their currency reserves and to effect lasting measures of currency and banking reform.

The new decrees require all the holders of silver to exchange the metal for the legal tender notes, and the Government banks to maintain the exchange value of the dollar at about the present value, with powers of buying and selling unlimited quantities of the required exchange. The export duty on Silver has also been raised simultaneously from 6 3/4 per cent. to 57 1/2 per cent. based on the sterling at 1 2 1/2 per Shanghai dollar. The Government owned Central Bank will be reorganised as the Central Reserve Bank of China with a sole right of issue after two years, for maintaining the nation's curreny.

Difficulties Ahead

Though the reforms appear to be of a very far-reaching character, these measures if properly adopted may enable the country to get out of the present economic chaos. But the Government will have to face numerous difficulties, as the hopes of nationalising the white metal are too difficult to materialise. The teeming millions in China, who are not very much accustomed to the paper currency, despite its ancient origin in the country, do not easily part with their silver hoards. Even in U. S. A., the administration has to encounter numerous difficulties when they have attempted the nationalisation of the precious metals.

The attempts of the Government to restore the balance of the national budget and strengthen commercial banking system may yield fruit if properly managed and if the proposal of granting credits by England and U. S. A. China materialises soon. China may be expected to keep her house in order within a short time.

Effect On India

As far as India is concerned a lower exchange ratio of the Chinese dollar may mean a double disadvantage, as it will restrict the exports to China and increase the imports from China into India.

Despite the continuance of a disturbed political atmosphere, the gilt-edged markets are evincing a continuous rise. The British General election is vigorously going on with snap and stunt tactics. The electors were asked in 1931 to save the country from financial ruin and vest the control in those who could lead the country from the edge of abyss to prosperity. Already the leaders of the National Government have begun similar tactics by declaring that Britain is weak in naval and military sense and that the new Government will have to face the problem of defence rather seriously. Further it is rather difficult to be sure of the success of M. Laval with all his decrees, as there seems to prevail in France a divided opinion regarding the application of sanctions against Italy. As British elections are often noted for their surprises, and as the events in Europe may take an unexpected turn in the vent of a strict enforcement of sanctions, caution may be advised in following the present upward trend of the gilt-edged market.

CASTES AMONG HARIJANS MUST FIRST GO

Leave Bonfire Of Scriptures And Root Out Evils From Community

DEORUKHKAR'S CALL TO YOUTHS

"Is it not ironical that Dr. Ambedkar and myself cannot dine together, owing to deplorable distinctions and the tyranny of caste system? Are we sure that we can eat together when we embrace another religion? Instead of wasting time over burning the Hindu religious books and abusing the Hindus, let us try to do away with this caste system among ourselves and set an example to others." says Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, in a statement to the Press, deprecating the burning of some religious books by a section of the Harijans at Nasik.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the well-known Harijan worker has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It gives me great pain to see that some of the Nasik Harijans have burnt the Hindu religious books "to perform obsequies to Hinduism". On the very same day which was "Kartik Ekadasi," hundreds of Harijans in Naigam, Parel and other places in the City of Bombay, performed the age-old Hindu ceremony of "Tulasi Vivah" with all religious fervour.

Therefore, the propaganda of the kind reported from Nasik will certainly harm our cause. I have been supporting the Yeola resolution and making our cause strong day by day. I am hopeful that with the help of the Indian National Congress, every responsible Hindu in the country will come forward to help the Harijans in removing their social disabilities. If they fail, I assure you I will not remain in the Hindu fold. Our going out of the Hindu fold, is conditional. We must not forget that our main demand is that responsible Hindus should give us an undertaking that they will do way with the caste system at the earliest possible moment.

Men like Dr. Moonje and Mr Kelkar may not like to sponsor this kind of resolution in the Hindu Mahasabha. I am sure that there are thousands of young men who stand by our cause They are only waiting to see what these old Hindu leaders are doing.

I, therefore, appeal to all my Harijan brothers all over India to wait till the session of the Hindu Mahasabha is over. Dr. Ambedkar, will in addition, call a conference of the All-India Depressed Classes in Bombay, as soon as the Hindu Mahasabha session concludes, to consider whether we should remain in the Hindu fold or go out of it.

In the meanwhile, I ask those friends who have supported Dr. Ambedkar's move to embrace another religion to start inter-dining and inter-marriages among Harijans themselves. It is regrettable to note that in the Bombay Presidency alone, there are 36 sub-castes among the Harijans, besides innumerable subsects all over the country. It is also true that certain sections of the Harijans are considered "Brahmins" among the Depressed Classes. Is it not ironical that to-day Dr. Ambedkar and myself cannot dine together, owing to deplorable distinctions and the tyranny of caste system? Are we sure that we can eat together when we embrace another religion? Instead of wasting time over burning the Hindu religious books and abusing the Hindus, let us try to do away with this caste system among ourselves and set an example to others.

International Chess Championship

(Special Cable)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.

The seventeenth game of the International Chess Championship resulted in a draw between Alekhine and Euwe.

The position at present is Alekhine 6 games; Euwe 5 and drawn 6.

ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND

Attempt To Beat Previous Record Of Poppy Sales

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

Remembrance Sunday will be observed to-morrow, and at all churches Services in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the Armistice Day, which will be celebrated on Monday, will be held In most churches collections will be devoted to further the work of the British Legion in assisting disabled ex-servicemen and their families.

On Monday the King will attend the Cenotaph ceremony and the Queen and the Duchess of York will witness it from the Government offices.

The Prime Minister, representatives of all political parties, High Commissioners, representatives of the Forces, the Navy fishing fleets and religious denominations will take part in, the service which will be preceded by laying a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph by the King, and other members of the Royal Family.

Throughout the day the public will as usual be asked to buy 'Popples' on behalf of the fund and 35,000 voluntary sellers will be engaged throughout the country. An effort is being made to exceed the previous record in these sales which was £524,000 raised in 1930. Nearly 50,0 0 000 artificial 'Poppies' have been prepared for this purpose.—B. O. W.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

A BOY JUST LEFT THIS LETTER FOR YOU, INSPECTOR WADE!--HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT!
10-16
Come at once. I have found out that I am in grave danger. Unless you get here soon it may be too late! Hervey Lyne
I HOPE WE'RE IN TIME, DONAVAN!
I CAN'T GO ANY FASTER, INSPECTOR!
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HUH!-LOOKS, LIKE HE'S SLEEPIN' ALREADY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AND, AT THAT VERY MOMENT, BINNY WHEELS HERVEY LYNE INTO THE PARK FOR HIS AFTERNOON NAP--

RELICS OF ASOKA'S TIME

Buddha's Ashes In Silver Box Within Small Bottle

PRESENTED TO MAHABODHI SOCIETY

SARNATH, November 10.

The Buddhist relics in charge of the Government of India's Archaeological Department were presented to-day to the Mahabodhi Society at Saranath (near Benares) making the presentation Mr. J. F. Blackiston, Director-General of Archaeology in India said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to present to you on behalf of the Government of India the sacred relics found at Mirpur-Khas in Sind in 1910 by the late Mr. H. Cousons of the Archaeological Department. On two previous occasions relics from two other sites in different provinces, namely, Taxila in the Punjab and Nagarjunikonda in the Madras Presidency, were presented to you by Government through my predecessor for enshrining at the Mulagandhakuti Vihara at Sarnath.

"In most of the regions the light of Buddhism continues to shine since it was introduced, but in India itself interest in Buddhism has ebbed, and the work of following up the path of the ancient development of this faith in various parts of the country has fallen to the Archaeological Survey of India since the latter part of the 19th century. The Survey can lay claim to having restored, to some extent, the ancient fame of places like Sarnath and Bodh Gaya, etc.

"Some of the relics discovered during the earlier exploration being claimed by Burma and Ceylon, countries closely associated with India, in which Buddhism is still the dominant faith, were presented to them by the Government of India. With the renewal of interest in Buddhism in India, thanks to the activities of Societies like the Mahabodhi Society, it is but natural that the relics of the Master and the Great Teachers who followed him, so dear to the Faith and so reverentially consecrated in the centuries of its rise should be preserved in India itself, and particularly be re-assembled at the Holy Centre where the Doctrine first saw the light of the day. The relics which I have the honour to present to you to-day emanate from a site in the lower Indus Valley where the influence of Buddhism was equally prevalent. In the history of the province of Sind, the glorious civilisation of the pre-historic epoch of the 3rd millenium B.C. recently brought to light by the Survey and the flourishing period in the first few centuries of the Christian era, when Buddhism was the dominant faith, are the only landmark (prior to the Mahammadan conquest) of which this province can boast.

SILVER CASE IN BOTTLE.

"Digging down to about 25 feet below the summit of the mound exactly in the centre, Mr. Causons came upon the brick-built relic-chamber of this Stupa, (at Mirpur-Khas) in which he discovered two circular stones about a foot across, placed one upon the other forming a coffer with a cavity of about 3 inches in diameter and 4 inches in height in the middle of it. Within this cavity he found a small crystal bottle, while around it and on the top of the stone coffer were sprinkled a number of offerings consisting of crystal, coral and gold beads, small seed pearls, copper coins and other objects. The bottle contained a small cylindrical case of silver with a slip-on lid wrapped round with gold leaf, which was as fresh and bright as the day it was put on. Inside the silver case was a tiny case of gold, containing a very minute substance about the size of a pin-head with some dust. Underneath the two metal cases, but within the crystal bottle, was found a small spoonful of brown funeral ashes, some lumps of which had the texture and surface of charred bone. In two of the corners of the relic chamber little narrow-mouthed vases filled with sand were found. The care with which the relics had been deposited left no doubt as to the sanctity in which they were held by the builders of the Stupa.

RELIC OF BUDDHA.

"The large-sized bricks of the relic chamber, the vases around the relic coffer, and, above all, the copper coins of contemporary date, which are remarkably like the punch-marked coins of Northern India, point to the conclusion that the relics were consecrated in the earlier centuries before the Christian era. It would not be strething the existing evidence too far to suppose that the great Mauryan Emperor Asoka was responsible for the construction of this Stupa and that the relic in all probability was a body relic of the Buddha himself and the funeral ashes perhaps those of Upagupta, the famous religious precepter, who was especially instrumental in spreading the doctrine among the people of Sind.

"In this connection, it is noteworthy that Hiuen Tsang, the well-known Chinese traveller, states in his account of Sind as follows:—

"When Tathagata was in the world, he frequently passed through this country; therefore Asoka-raja has founded several tons of Stupas in places where the sacred traces of his presence were found. Upagupta, the Great Arhat, sojourned very frequently in this kingdom, explaining the law and convincing and guiding men. The places where he stopped and the traces he left are all commemorated by the building of Sangharamas or the erection of Stupas."

"Until, therefore, any better identification is in the field, it may be tentatively accepted that the relics found at Mirpur-Khas are those of the Great Founder of the Buddhist Faith and the Arhat Upagupta.

"Reverend Sir, I have now great

(Continued in Col. 3)

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(Continued From Col. 2)

pleasure in presenting the relics on behalf of His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, so that they may find a worthy resting place in your Vihara amongst the other holy relics and emblems of your great religion."—A.P.

RESERVE BANK ELECTION

Mr. Shamdasani's Appeal

Mr. Shamdasani has issued the following appeal to the Shareholders of the Reserve Bank of India in connection with the election of 5 Members of the Local Board of the Bank to be held at Bombay on Tuesday the 12th instant from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. at which he has been validly nominated as a candidate along with 8 others.

The list of shareholders could not be available before the 14th day of October last. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt. C.I.E., Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. R. P. Masani are reported to have started their election several weeks before that date evidently upon taking inspection of the Register of Shareholders. It was not possible for me to do so before the 23rd ultimo when the names of 9 candidates who had been validly nominated were duly published and the election was declared a contested one. These three candidates are reported to have secured between them the highest number of proxio which alone should ensure their success. Of the remaining 6 candidates, one has already announced his withdrawal from the contest and another is expected to follow suit before the election day. In the result there is really a contest for the remaining 2 seats among the remaining 4 candidates including myself (2 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans) unless 2 of them withdraw from the contest before the election day.

My services for ensuring Sound Finance essential for the well being of Banks and Joint Stock Companies and for protecting the interests of the investing public are too well known. In brief I have given no less than 12 best years of my life to the cause of the investing public which I have made my own.

There are 28,000 Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Bank of whom not more than 10,000 Shareholders are residing in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. It is not possible for me—time being too short, to call "personally" on all the local Shareholders and I therefore make this appeal through the Press to all of them including those who have signed Proxy Forms to muster strong at the above election to exercise their right of voting "personally" and to cast their 1st preference vote in my favour and thus ensure my election to serve their interests and the financial and economic interests of the country for which the Bank is established. The rule is clearly established that a vote by a Shareholder "personally" revokes the authority of his Proxy provided of course such Shareholder elects to do so before his Proxy has availed himself of that opportunity. The sooner therefore such Shareholders attend at the above election, the better. Those Shareholders who may not find it convenient to do so, would do well in asking their respective Proxies in writing or otherwise to cast 2nd preferences votes on their behalf in my favour to ensure my election.

I have reason to believe that about 1,000 local Shareholders have not as yet taken delivery from the Imperial Bank of India of thier respective Share Certificates to enable them to state in the voting paper the registered number of their shares without which the voting paper shall be invalid. I can secure the registered number of their shares to enable them to exercise their right of voting "personally" if such Shareholders were to meet me before 1 p.m. on the election day at the Bank premises, if it is not convenient to them to do so earlier at my residence (33-35 New Queens Road, Bombay) but they must bring with them without fail their Allotment Letters to enable me to do the needful for them forthwith. I trust such Shareholders will avail themselves of this opportunity of utilizing my services to make their votes "which are at present invalid" ones. It is not too much to request them to cast their votes in my favour.

The election will be held according to the principle of proportional representations by means of the single transferable vote. Each Shareholder has one vote for every five shares held by him with a maximum of ten votes. One voting paper shall be issued to him in respect of each vote. A voting paper shall not be valid unless it is signed by the Shareholder or his proxy and states the registered number of the shares in respect of which the vote is exercised. Each Shareholder must therefore bring with him without fail the registered number of his shares to be stated in each voting paper. Verbum Sap.

THE CRISIS IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from Page 6.)

waited upon His Excellency the Governor for further answers to their resolutions. The substance of the Governor's replies may be stated as follows:—

On the question of loan conversion he agreed to make further representations to the Colonial Office. As regards mortgage relief the deputation welcomed the appointment of a committee having farming representation thereon. His Excellency also agreed to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a Special Commissioner such as Sir Alan Pim, formerly of the Indian service, to investigate the matters regarding economics and re-organisation of Government machinery. As regards the security of white Highlands, the Governor re-affirmed the statement made in his letter referred to above that these matters were actively considered by the Home Government. Regarding the demand of the settlers for a change in the Crown Colony Government and constitutional changes, the Governor stated that neither he himself nor the Government of Kenya could deal with the same in any way but suggested them to petition to His Majesty the King or to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor agreed that whenever an opportunity arose the Kenya Government would invariably give preference to Kenya-born young men in civil services.

Vigilance Committee.

After presentation of the report of the deputation to the meeting the Convention decided to discuss it in camera. After discussion in camera the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this Convention of Associations, in view of the further inadequate replies received to its urgent representations regarding the present intolerable economic situation, has come to the decision that drastic steps must be taken to enforce the just rights of the European settler community.

"It, therefore, calls upon the Elected members and the Convention Executive to proceed to the immediate bringing into being of a Colonists Assembly (or Safety Committee, which all associations affiliated to the Convention should be pledged to support) such assembly or committee to be responsible for the organisation and direction of such action as may be found necessary."

After further discussion in camera the new Committee was styled as "The Colonies Vigilance Committee" and was empowered to deal with, among other things, the following matters:—A Petition to His Majesty the King on the question of constitution and the situation in General; the establishment of connections with other Colonies and dependencies with similar problems. Measures to preserve the security of the white highlands.

Some of the Associations of the white settlers have already adopted resolutions lending their support to the newly formed Vigilance Committee. Here is one of such resolutions:—

That provided the Vigilance Committee is prepared to demand and to enforce its demands as to the revision of the economic position, the system of taxation and its constitution in Kenya, this meeting undertakes to back the committee to the last man and the last penny."

Government Yields.

As a result of agitation of the settlers the Kenya Government has already appointed a Board of Economic Development for Kenya, also a committee to explore all avenues for lightening the burden of the farmers and give them necessary relief; and as these lines are being penned a Press communique is issued by the Government of Kenya stating that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Alan Pim, late of the Indian Civil Service, to visit Kenya as Commissioner with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To enquire into the whole field of Governmental expenditure in Kenya with particular reference to the cost of administrative and technical services and to report whether, in his judgment, the total of this expenditure can be legitimately reduced, whether by reorganisation or other means, without detriment to efficiency.

(2) To examine into the present position of Kenya Government finances, having regard to revenue and expenditure of the present and recent years and the prospective revenue and expenditure for 1936 and to advise whether any and if so what modification in the existing system of taxation in Kenya should be effected consistent with preserving the financial stability of Government.

Sir Alan Pim will be assisted by Mr. S. Milligan, formerly agricultural adviser to the Government of India in respect of agricultural and associated scientific services. Mr. C. H. Hartwell of the Ceylon Civil Service will act as Secretary to the Commissioner.

Thus the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office have already yielded to the agitation of the white Settlers in Kenya on the three matters above referred to and all that during the course of a month. The leaders of the white settlers are touring the country and telling their people of what they have achieved by prompt action. The Government and the people of India are sure to profit by a comparison of the achievements of a handful of European Settlers in Kenya and of the achievement of three hundred and fifty million people and a huge Government of India.

(To Be Continued.)

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Aney Puts In Vigorous Plea For United Front

CHALISGAON, Nov. 10.

In the course of his presidential address at the second session of the Congress Democratic Swaraj Party Conference to-day, Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A., said that it was mainly on account of the agitation carried on by the Party that the Congress was persuaded to adopt the Council-Entry programme. Congress had, in recent years, given up its 50 years old policy of fostering the spirit of nationalism, and their acquiescence in the constitution based on the anti-national and unjust communal Award would bury nationalism alive. The Democratic Party would therefore continue their agitation and try to remove the defects in the Congress.

He urged for the immediate removal of the defects in the new Constitution of the Congress and banish the fatalist mentality which is the feature in present day politics. He also advocated the Democrats to make up the cause of the States Subjects, and by agitation, convince the Congress of the justness of their case. He appealed to the Congress to form a united front to fight the forthcoming elections.

The Conference adopted resolutions mourning the deaths of Mr. R. P. Karandiker, Satara, Mr. Abhyankar, Nagpur, Dr. Mhaisalker, Amraoti, Mrs. Jankibai Kantkar, Buldhana, Mr. Damle, Thana, urging the Party members to participate in the Congress Jubilee celebrations; characterising the new Reforms as calculated to tighten the grip of Imperialist domination over India; trusting that the next Congress session will approve of the acceptance of office under favourable circumstances; condemning the repressive Acts and urging immediate release of all political prisoners and supporting Doctor Moonje's military training school, etc.

Mr. M. S. Aney was elected as the new president of the Party and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as the General Secretary.—United Press.

EXPLOSION OF ALLEGED BOMB

Three Persons Injured

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

Three persons are reported to have been removed to hospital with injuries sustained as a result of a loud explosion of what is described as a bomb near Fort Hyderabad (Sind), according to reports received by a local paper. The police immediately arrived on the scene and are investigating. The injured persons included two boys who were playing and a municipal sweeper.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AT CHIDAMBARAM

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHIDAMBARAM, Nov. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad after completing his South Arcot tour arrived at Chidambaram yesterday and is staying as the guest of Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Yesterday he received a civic address and to-day he addressed the Annamalai University Union.

Determination and endless sacrifice were essential to win Swaraj, he said, addressing a public meeting.

During his tour in the District he received no fewer than 30 addresses and purses amounting to Rs. 1,900. He left for Madras to-night.

COUNTERFEITING CASE JUDGMENT

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Mr. J. G. Shearer, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Patna, delivered judgment yesterday in the counterfeit coin case in which there were four accused.

The Sessions Judge sentenced Kirith to seven years' rigorous imprisonment Rersadi and Chabila to five years' rigorous imprisonment each and Sukhari to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

November Eleven

Let Us, On This Fateful Day, Give A Thought To The Grim Tragedy Symbolized By The Poppy

By K. A. A.

November Eleven .....

On this day, seventeen years ago, came to an end one of the bloodiest wars in history.

November Eleven Armistice Day, is celebrated in half the world as a national festival. Every year on this day people in England and France, Belgium, U.S.A., and the British Empire are called upon to observe two minutes' silence exactly at 11 a.m., the moment when Armistice was declared.

On November 11 are held military parades, commemoration services, Special Balls and dances, cabarets, shows, sports tournaments as well as anti-war meetings and pacifist demonstrations—paradoxically enough all for the same purpose—to commemorate the end of the Great War.

Why are we asked to keep silent for two minutes? Why all these demonstrations, parades, services, meetings? Why the universal observance of the Armistice Day?

And both a war-veteran General and a confirmed pacifist will give the same answer: to remind us of the great world catastrophe of 1914-1918, to make us think of the men who heroically gave their lives for us.

LET US THINK OF WAR

That is what we are told we are expected to do. But do we do it? Or for that matter, does any of the sponsors of the Armistice functions really wants us seriously to think of War on this day? We buy poppies not because the money goes to the aid of ex-Service men but because they are sold by smart "hawkers". We invest five rupees in a poppy wreath to give our car a patriotic mascot and to have a chance of winning the prize car in the lottery. Armistice dances are eagerly awaited by beautiful debutantes looking forward to the first event of their "first season" and the interesting sports items arranged by the patriotic Armistice Committee are attended by thousands of sports fans.

But do they, while attending these functions or observing the two-minutes silence, think of War, its causes, its results, its repercussions? Seldom, if ever.

This year, however, let us be true to ourselves and to the spirit of November 11. Let us think and talk about war!

This is specially necessary as the world to-day is again charged with the war atmosphere not very unlike that which prevailed in 1914 but much more dangerous because of the additions that scientific inventions to the horrors of 1914-18. From far Abyssinia comes a dull thud-thud of the bombs as they are being dropped on defenceless towns, the rat-tat-tat of Italian machine guns and the droning of the military 'planes as they hover like vultures over Abyssinia. In one part of the world at least war has already begun. Will the conflagration spread? This does not appear unlikely, when we recall that it was a single shot fired in Sarajeno in 1914 that threw half the world into the fiercest conflict of history.

At a time, therefore, when both literally and figuratively war is in the air it is not unnatural for our thoughts to turn in that direction.

"GLORY" OF WAR

Let us first of all pay our tribute to those who died in the war. May their souls rest in peace!

We, call them "the glorious dead". But let us not forget the lesson of the last seventeen years namely, that they died gloriously as the victims of the most horrible, the most monstrous delusion that the world has ever witnessed so far. And let us once for all get the idea out of our heads that there is glory in war. The sooner we realize that the better we will be able to prevent it. The old terminology must change with the change in the technique of war. Chivalry, courage, bravery, heroism—these words might have suited the age of the armour-clad knights mounted on chargers but go ill with the war of poison gas and aerial bombing.

Is it "glorious" to be blinded or suffocated to death by a deadly, poisonous vapour; or to be killed by a bullet hole in the stomach. Those who talk about "the glory of war" should be sent to live in a muddy, filthy dug-out on rations of vermin and mice! They should be given a taste of shell-fire, of a shower of machine-gun bullets. Or would they consider it a 'glorious death' to be blown to myriad little bits by a canon shell! No. Perhaps they would relish a slow, tortuous death—the usual fate of the crippled, shell-shocked soldier in the Great War.

If it is not "glorious" to die thus, is it in any way "glorious" to inflict such death on others?

The last war was said to have been fought "to end war". If at all it ended anything (besides the lives of millions!) it was the old conception of "the glories of war"!

THE HARVEST!

And on this day, let us also think of the horrible harvest of the last war. When we buy a poppy to-day let us not forget the reality of which it is but a symbol—the countless.

"Crosses, row on row",

that mark the graves of soldiers killed in Flanders. Let us give a thought to-day to the millions who were killed—British, Indian, French or German they were all the victims of the same tragedy; to the greater number who were disabled, blinded, crippled for life; to the countless wives who were widowed and children who were orphaned. And let us for a moment try to imagine the total loss of man-power, intellect, literary and artistic genius that the world suffered. The scientists, the artists, the literary giants in the making, the scholars and the poets who died before they could make their contribution to the cultural progress of the world—a pathetic Legion of the Lost they are warning us from the shadows to heed the danger that threatens us and humanity.

And, therefore, while celebrating the end of the last war let us not overlook the price we had to pay for it. Let us not forget the price we are paying for it. And let us not forget the horrible price that we may pay for it in the future if we forget the Tragedy in the splendour of to-day's celebrations.

TATA'S 'PLANE DAMAGED

Headlong Fall On Tank Near Viramgam

AHMEDABAD, November 9.

Information has reached here that Tata's Aeroplane containing mails from Karachi and bound for Bombay met with an accident this noon at a small village near Viramgam.

It is stated that the 'plane came down headlong on the bank of a tank in the village but narrowly escaped from falling into the water. Nobody was injured fortunately. Arrangements are being made to send assistance and bring the post to Ahmedabad.

The machine is damaged considerably. The accident is reported to be the outcome of some engine trouble.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Duchess of Richmond, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir James Rae and Mrs. G. Y. S. Farrant arrived at Government House on Sunday.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner dined at Government House on Sunday.

A HAPPY NEWS TO THE DISAPPOINTED PATIENTS

SAHEBJADA ALIJANAB

Hakim Jamilkhan Saheb

Son of Late Famous Hakim Ajmalkhan

Will arrive TO-DAY (Monday) 11-11-35

A Great Opportunity to all Disappointed Patients For Free Consultation.

They have opened a Hospital at the following Address :—

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Consultation Time - 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 P.M.

World-Wide Celebrations Of Ramkrishna Centenary

Intellectuals And Savants Of All Continents Vie With One Another For Making Events Successful

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Foreign Calebrations Sub-Committee of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary have so far made commendable progress in their work. They have already got in touch, through correspondence, with several distinguished men and women of letters all over the world, professors of universities, philosophers, writers, journalists and indologists, who have not only joined the Centenary Committee in various capacities, but are prepared to give it active help and co-operation to make the world-wide celebrations a success. This, it is expected, will go a great way in spreading the message of Sri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda abroad.

The Sub-Committee have sent Centenary and allied literature to nearly 30 universities in Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Yugoslovakia, etc. and also to those friends who have made enquiries about the proposed celebration.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, who is now in Europe on missionary work and is touring Germany, Switzerland, France and other neighbouring countries, is organising local celebrations on the continent. He proposes to publish several books, mostly translations of Swami Vivekanandas work in German, French and Polish. This, it is expected, would lay the foundation of the Mission's work on a permanent basis.

IN GERMANY.

Pandit Tarachand Roy, M.A., of Lahore who is how in Germany has been delivering lectures on Sri Ramkrishna in different cities and is popularising the Centenary movement.

Prof. Glasenapp of Conigsberg University proposes to deliver a lecture on Sri Ramkrishna in the Indian Institute of that University on the coming birthday of the saint.

IN POLAND.

Swami Yatiswarananda has informed the Central Celebrations Committee that there is a small group of admirers of Sri Ramkrishna in Poland, who, among other things, want to issue special memorial stamps on the occasion of the celebration and send them over to different countries and centres of the Mission.

IN BRITAIN.

Swami Avyaktananda has recently opened a centre in London and is giving lectures and interviews to the public. He is organising celebrations in England. A celebration Committee is being formed in London with some of Swami Vivekanand's friends and admirers on it. Mr. Girija Mukharjee who is the secretary of the Indian Students' Association in London has also joined hands with Swami Avyaktananda.

Mr. Prabhat Kumar Banerjee who is a devotee Sri Ramkrishna has written to the Centenary Committee saying that with the help of some local friends he is organising celebrations in Manchester and its neighbourhood.

IN AMERICA.

In the United States of America, the Swamis in charge of the twelve different centres are taking an active interest in the movement. Nearly 100 men and women belonging to different walks of life, from University professors to businessmen, have become members of the General Committee. A tentative programme of celebrations through the centres has been drawn up. One of the Swamis writes that he is trying to organise celebrations in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Swami Vijoyananda, the first Indian preacher to visit South America, has written to the Centenary Committee that he is taking steps to organise celebrations in the important cities of that country.

SEMI-CONTINENT IN AFRICA.

Indians living in South Africa have contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Ramkrishna Centenary Fund through Swami Adyananda who had been there on an invitation to preach Vedanta. Centenary celebrations are expected to be held in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, South Africa and Mauritius.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Thanks to the works of Romain Rolland on Sri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda, the teachings of the Prophet of Dakshineswar are not a new thing among the intelligentsia of France. So when preparations are going on in India and elsewhere for the celebration, France with her great traditions of culture and catholicity of outlook, will not remain a silent spectator of that world-wide movement.

Prof. O. Stein from Prague writes:—It will interest you to know that I lectured this term on the religious movement in modern India and a considerable part of the lectures was devoted to Sri Ramkrishna and his teachings. I must confest that I would have liked to say more, but for want of materials and time I could not. With great interest I am reading about the Centenary Celebrations, opening of library, temple, etc. I would like to participate in February, 1936.

Accepting the Vice-Presidentship of the General Committee for the Centenary Celebration, Senator Goivauni Gentile, President of the Institute Italiano Per II Medio Estremo Oriento, writes:.

"I feel extremely flattered at the honour bestowed on me by requesting me to accept the office of the Vice-President in the General Committee for the Centenary of Ramkrishna Faramahansa who so rightly deserves the name of prophet of modern India. It is, therefore, with the highest pleasure that I beg to convey my full consent to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the above-mentioned Committee."

Mrs. Agatha Liefrench of Oostenburg, Holland, while remitting her subscription to the Centenary Fund, writes:—"Hoping many people may enjoy His Divine message and be helped by it."—United Press.

"No War-For-Peace" Says Canadian Labour

NEED FOR A PLEBISCITE

No troops will be sent from Canada to Europe, whatever the official view of military sanctions is eventually developed within the League of Nations, unless against the national programme of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's important and growing "counterpart of the British Labour Party." Its national executive board, meeting at Toronto, has laid down a policy for the forthcoming election which definitely marks a significant step in the political aspects of foreign affairs. It is especially noteworthy in view of the extent to which the leadership of British Labour has come out for sanctions against Fascism, even if these lead to a new general war. The attitude of the C. C. F. is based upon a belief that if Fascism comes to North America, it will be ushered in through war and militarism, and that to oppose Fascism by war is only to produce the very result most feared.

Striking indeed was the recent move of the National Council of the Native Sons of Canada, which called for support of the League of Nations in principle, but asserted that in the event sanctions were used increasingly against Italy, no Canadian expeditionary force should leave Canada without a plebiscite being taken on Canada's participation in the war.

Under no conditions will the young people of the Huron Presbyterian Union, Goderich, in Canada, ever go to war. At least, following a long debate at their recent conference, this was the official view adopted and made public.

Various labour and pacifist forces have been rallying behind the slogan, "Abolish Government Relief Camps and Substitute Work for Wages." The grounds for this argument, which has been concretely expressed in a petition being widely circulated, are as follows: that through loss of domicile, the men are disfranchised that work for wages is a far more humane and just soluton of the unemployment problem as it affects young men; that there is danger of militarism in a programme which segregates large masses of youth under official tuteage at a time when on every hand "preparedness" is being urged on a vast scale by the newspapers and nationalist politicians. (Nofrontier News Service).

DETECTING PLANES IN NIGHT FLIGHT

Karachi Aero Club's New Installation

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

During October the Karachi Aero Club's four aircrafts were flown for 212 hours 25 minutes, states a report issued by the club detailing its activities during the month of October 1935. The monsoon being over, members have once again embarked energetically upon cross-country flying. Night journeys, comprising a total of over 50 hours flying, were undertaken during the month, and among the various places visited may be mentioned, Jacobabad, Bombay and Poona.

Candidates for "B" licences have been busily engaged in mastering the technique of night-flying. To begin with, the lighting provided by the Air Port was supplemented by a full moon of such brilliance that artificial light seemed hardly necessary. This aid to night flying however was shortly withdrawn, and landings were made by the aid either of the beacon or of the new flood-light on the northern boundary of the air port. No less than 30 hours of night flying were recorded during the month, and members were able to appreciate the full value of the concealed lighting with which the clubs ingenious ground staff has equipped the new dashboard of VT—ABI.

While on the subject of lighting, it may be out of place to refer to an apparatus constructed by Mr. Gogte to his own design in order to train pilots to recognise the various Navigation lights carried by different types of craft. The movement of a switch now enables members to discern at a glance that a Captive balloon or an airship in distress is in their vicinity, and this will doubtless be of the utmost value to them when they have to fly by night.

The club was delighted to welcome its Ground Engineer, Mr. D. M. Langford, who returned from home leave early in the month. The very comprehensive equipment which is already installed in the clubs workshops has been further augmented by a Welding set, and there are now very few jobs in connection with repairs and construction which our engineers and apprentices are unable to tackle.

Special classes have now been arranged for those who wish to study Ground Engineerng, and the large fleet of machines which the club maintains enables pupils to obtain plenty of practical experience. Under the spur of competition, the club is planning a rapid expansion of its facilities, both for Pilots and Ground Engineers, for it is determined if possible to maintain the position which it has held for so long in the forefront of Civil Aviation in India.

Messrs Nanda and Nand Kishore obtained their pitols "A" licences and Mr. Khuller obtained his Ground Engineers "C" licence.—A.P.

FUEL FOR VICEROY'S RACE 'PLANES

Aero Club's Communique

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., has issued the following communique:—

"Intending competitors in the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race from Madras to Delhi, which is to be flown on the 14th and 15th February 1936, are informed that Motor Spirit is the only grade of fuel normally available at most of the Aerodromes and landing grounds along the route The reason for this is that, except at the main aerodromes on the trans-India airways route, there is, at present, no demand for special Aviation fuels of high anti-knock value. If such fuels are required, arrangements to supply them must be made by competitors themselves.

Given reasonable notice Messrs Burmah Shell Oil Storage and distributing Co. of India Ltd., who stock special Aviation fuels in India for supply to the main air lines operating between Europe and the Far East—will do all in their power to place stocks into position in time for the race. Where, ordinarily, there is no demand for special fuels, stocks will have to be sent from the most conveniently situated stocking point (probably Karachi) and the rate charged will be the price for the particular fuel required for the stocking point (e.g., Karachi) plus freight and incidental expenses to the point of offtake."—A.P.

JATS MUST UNITE FOR PROTECTING THEIR RIGHTS

Ajmer Conference President Appeals To States For Sympathetic Treatment

AJMER, (By Mail)

In the course of his presidential address at the 12th annual session of the Jat Mahasabha which commenced at Pushkar on November 8, Captain Sunderlal Singh, Advocate, Delhi, deplored the lack of education among the Jat community, which, he observed, has led to poverty and downtrodden condition of the members of the community. An illiterate community has no scope for political improvement, and therefore the president urged for the educational and social advancement of the community.

NEED FOR EDUCATION

He emphasised the need of a central educational board for Jat schools and colleges so that Jat schools and colleges may have a uniform policy. He drew the attention of the Mahasabha for formulating a scheme for military training of Jat youths.

The president pleaded for the introduction of the Land Alienation Act for the U. P. on the lines of the Punjab Alienation Land Act of 1900 for the protection of the interests of the Jat peasants. He expressed satisfaction on the formation of a tenants' party by Sardar Mangal Singh, M. L. A., for rural uplift and protecting the small tenants by getting their property exempt from attachment by civil courts. Though the Jat community was chiefly agriculturist he advised his community to have a central workshop on commercial lines so that the unemployed Jat youths may find employment.

As the Jat community was chiefly inhabited in Ambala, Agra and Meerut division the president drew the attention of the Government on behalf of the Jat Mahasabha to unite the aforesaid three divisions into one governor's province.

APPEAL TO STATES

Proceeding the president narrated the miserable plight of about eleven lacs of Jats residing in various States in Rajputana, and exhorted the State authorities to treat their subjects sympathetically and to investigate into their rights and claims in a sympathetic manner. He cited the various grievances of the Jats in Sikar and Loharu and sounded a note of warning that if the rightful demand of the Jats were not fulfilled, the propaganda for securing proper and legitimate rights shall continue until their demands were fully conceded.

To ventilate their views and grievances the president emphasised the need of a Jat press and paper which will help in uniting the community together for claiming and protecting their lawful rights.

Concluding he exhorted the members of his community to unite to fight for their legitimate rights.—United Press.

Periar Lake Water Arbitration

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The "United Press" learns that the Madras Government have deputed Sir M. Devadoss, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, as their representative on the Arbitration Board which will shortly enquire into the dispute between the Madras Government and the Travancore Durbar regarding the right of Madras to use the waters of the Periar Lake for generating hydro-electric power.—United Press.

Woman Knocked Down In Fatal Motor Accident

PATNA, (By Mail.)

A fatal motor accident is reported to have taken place in front of the Jubilee Club in the Civil Courts compound, when an old woman was knocked down by a bus and fell unconscious. She was removed to the General Hospital where she died at night. The driver of the bus is absconding. Vigorous enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

Frenchman Fined

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Mr. J. Besdon, a Frenchman, who was charged with having refused to leave a second class compartment of the Calcutta Mail for Mr. Khursed Husnain, Advocate, Patna High Court, and wilfully and unlawfully occupied his compartment, was sentenced yesterday by the Railway Magistrate, Patna, to a fine of Rs. 30 which was paid immediately.—United Press.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

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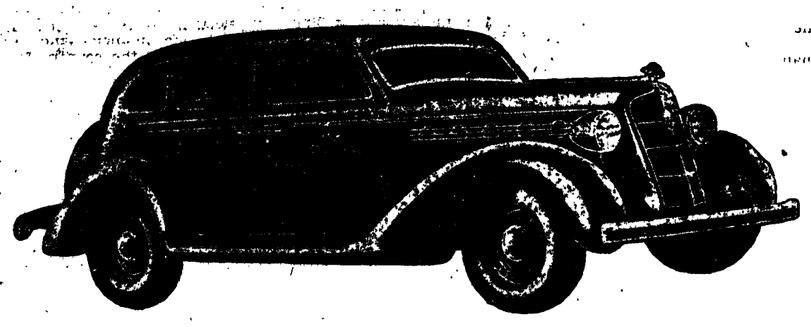

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NEW DIRECTOR FOR RESERVE BANK

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The Governor General-in-Council has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. W. Kelly to be a Director of the Reserve Bank of India with effect from the date on which he resumes charge as Controller of the Currency.—United Press.

Dohad Observes Russian Revolution Day

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD Nov. 7.

Messrs. Kamalashankar Pandya, Ishwarlal Vaidya, and Harilal Shah delivered speeches at two meetings organized by the Dohad Congress Socialist Committee for observing the eighteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Russian Revolution Day In Berar

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Berar Socialist Party, Russian Revolution day was observed here on 6th, and 7th November. Before a large gathering at Umari, a village near Akola on 6th, Mr. Pendse, Mr. Vaidya. (of "Matrubhumi") and Mr. Kelkar, pleader delivered a lecture narrating the history of Russian Revolution. On 7th, Messrs. Pendse, and Vaidya, with Mr. Godbole, pleader and Achutrao Deshpande of the Congress Socialist Party addressed two crowded meetings of mill workers, one in Agot-Pile, and the other in Nawapura.

Archaeological Find On Bhutan Border

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

What are claimed to be the remnants of the huge fortress of historic association have recently been discovered in the interior of the Baikunthapur forest situated in the Dooars at the base of the Himalayas. The place is on the eastern bank of the river Torsa on the outskirts of village Madorihat, lying on the borderland of British and Bhutan territories. The fortress comprises an area of nearly three miles.

According to popular legends current in this part of the country this huge fortress was utilised as the base of the great Sannyasi rebellion which broke out in Bengal during early Seventies of the last century.—United Press.

Tamil Nadu Surprises For Congress President

NO BRAHMIN DOMINATION—NOR HINDU-MUSLIM ANIMOSITIES

CHIDAMBARAM, Nov. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement to the Press at the end of his Tamil Nadu tour:—

"In the course of 21 days, I have covered all the 14 districts in the Tamil Nadu, from Madras to Cape Comorin. It has been a strenuous work as I have had motor driving extending nearly to 2,000 miles and train journey of more than 800 miles. I have had to address numerous meetings, on an average of six to seven per day. Wherever I had gone people gave me rousing reception and I have noticed that there is great confidence and enthusiasm among the people for the Congress.

Audiences at meetings in many places numbered over 10,000. Even in wayside villages we had large gatherings.

Apart from the purse that will be presented at Madras to-morrow, the purses presented have brought more than Rs. 20,000. It is remarkable that the total should be so much, because at no single place I remember to have received a single purse of more than Rs. 500, except on two occasions when R got Rs. 800 and Rs. 600. This indicates the widespread nature of the influence that the Congress commands among the masses.

I hope my visit has been of some use in keeping the Congress spirit. It is of course for local Congress workers to make the best possible use of the enthusiasm which has been in abundance all round and direct it through useful channels of fruitful activities. I have confidence in them and trust they will do it.

NO BRAHMIN DOMINATION

I may mention one other point: Wherever I have gone I have found the vast bulk of the people who came to greet me was non-Brahmins, and if I mistake not, the organisers of functions, also the hosts, were in most cases, non-Brahmins. After this tour, it has become more difficult for me than before to look upon the Congress in this Province as an institution dominated by Brahmins. I would ask all Non-Brahmins who have any doubt about that, to study the situation a little more closely and help the National Institution which stands for all and not for any particular community.

It has been a pleasant surprise to find Muslims working hand in hand with Hindus wherever I have gone, and in not a few places was I the recipient of addresses from Mussalmans. The spread of Hindi was another pleasant surprise to me, but with all the progress in that direction, I have been compelled to revive my knowledge of English and address the audience in English with the help of interpreters.

GOOD HARIJAN WORK

Work in connection with Harijan uplift is making special progress. I had an occasion to visit the numerous institutions run for their benefit and discuss the situation with several of their local leaders and workers, and have found them satisfied with the way in which things are managed in this Province. It is necessary to state this, in view of one or two letters handed over to me in the course of my tour, which directed my special attention. Of the Harijan Sevasangh, Harijan leaders like Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Swami Sahajananda and others assured me that they were satisfied. I shall try if possible to meet Rao Bahadur Srinivasan and find his views on the situation. I would suggest all friends interested in the work to associate themselves with the Harijan Sevasangh and help setting things right if they happen to be wrong in any particular.

THANKS TO POLICE

I find the Press has been very good to me. My speeches have been reported more or less accurately. I am thankful to the Police from whom I have received all courtesy and who have helped everywhere, regulating processions and large crowds without making themselves obtrusive or offensive. I am also grateful to the Congress workers and volunteers who have done the best to make the strenuous work I have had to go through, as light as possible and for making my short halts as comfortable as they could. I carry with me my best impressions of this Province as a whole."—United Press.

Delegates with some of the workers of the Gosamvardhan (Cow Protection) Conference Held at Dombivli near Bombay a few days ago.

CHAMARS TO TURN BUDDHISTS?

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Secretary of the Dalit Tarcon Mandal writes:—

A meeting of the Harijan was held under the auspicies of the Dalit Taroon Mandal at the Neighbourhood House, Byculla, on Sunday afternoon to support the Yeola resolution. Mr. G. S. Darole, a Harijan teacher prisided.

Mr. M. Z. Maniar who was also present explained the principles of Islam and pleaded that there were no disabilities in it. We Muslims, both rich and poor, can eat together and pray in the Majid together. We can take you in our faith at any moment.

Mr. Deorukhkar thanked Mr Maniar and other Muslim friends who are showing sympathy towards Harijans. Mr. Deorukhkar told Mr. Maniar that as they were quitting Hinduism they were going through all the religious books. He found that Islam was based on democratic principles and that there was no caste system in it. But unless seats in the Councils and Government posts were assured to them they would not consider the offer. Being Harijans they could go to Councils and wield political power but if they embraced Islam they would lose the privileges secured to them under the Poona Pact.

If they embraced Islam without privileges being assured there would be a fight over the leadership. Would Muslims accept Dr. Ambedkar as their political Guru? He was sure that Mr. Jeena or Maulana Shaukat Ali would not allow Dr. Ambedkar to be the leader of the Muslim community though he was weel educated.

Mr. Deorukhkar appealed to the Harijans to unite and educate their community and not to be mislead by the agents of the other religions.

Mr. Deorukhkar and many of his friends from the Chambhar Community were ready to embrace Buddhism.

The meeting supported the Yeola resolution and terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SIR F. NOYCE ENTERTAINED IN MYSORE

MYSORE, Nov. 9

In honour of Sir Frank Noyce's visit the Maharaja gave a party at Government House last night. Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter, Sir Mirza Ismail the Hon. Mr. L.G.L. and Mrs. Evans, officers of the State and leading citizens attended.

Sir. Frank Noyce visited the Mysore Sugar factory, the Hydro-Electric Works and important industrial centres en route to Bangalore.

A Bangalore message says: Sir C. V. and Lady Raman, the Hon. Mrs Evans, Dr. and Mrs Metcalfe, members of the Maharaja's Executive Council and other distinguished persons attended a dinner at Kumar Park given by Sir Mirza Ismail to-night in honour of Sir Frank Noyce's visit.—A.P.

Madras Electricity Board

MADRAS, NOV. 8.

The Government, it is understood, have practically settled the personnel of and the terms of the reference to the Committee which they have decided to constitute to report to them on the need or otherwise of establishing an Electricity Board in this presidency for taking charge of electrical undertakings. An announcement may be expected in a few days.

The Committee will be presided over by the Law Member who holds the portfolio of "Electricity." It is believed that the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, the Finance Secretary to the Government and the Third Member of the Board of Revenue, a former Secretary to the Government, in the Local Self-Government Department, would be chosen as the official members.

It is understood the Government have selected nearly half a dozen non-officials to serve on the Committee and that their consent is now being obtained.—United Press.

ANDERSON'S TRIBUTE TO POLICE FORCE

CALCUTTA: Nov. 9.

"I have observed with satisfaction the continued rise in the educational standard of recruits to the Police Force in Calcutta. Policing of the second City of the Empire is a task that calls for first-rate material and will continue no less to do so in future. If experience of other countries is any guide, the success of the representative Government will be closely bound up with maintenance, in its Police forces, of a high standard of independence, intelligence and fearlessness in securing respect for law. I am sure that the Government of future will not be slow to recognise this and I believe that the Commissioner of Police and his officers will rise to the full height of the occasion and win the confidence and respect of those whom they serve."

This piece of sound advice was tendered by His Excellency Sir John Anderson in the course of a speech delivered on the occasion of the Annual Parade of the Calcutta Police Force, held to-day at the Dullunda House.

Referring to some recent instances in which severe punishment had been meted out to the delinquent members of the City Police Force, His Excellency said that it was no pleasure to inflict punishments on the members of a body of "Public Servants" which had undoubtedly rendered good service, but those who fail to uphold the good name of the Force could expect no false sympathy from their comrades.—United Press.

TORPEDO MENACE TO ART TREASURES

Dilemma Of Chinese Exhibition Authorities

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The organisers of the Chinese Art Exhibition, which will open next month at the Royal Academy, are anxiously awaiting the decision of Boston Fine Arts Museum whether their important contribution of art treasures will be allowed to brave the "war Submarine dangers" in Europe The consignment was to have sailed soon, accompanied by special representatives and guardians from the museum.

But the political situation in Europe has alarmed the Boston Museum trustees. To-morrow they will hold a special meeting to decide whether or not the loan should be cancelled.

The "torpedoing of the ship by one or another of the belligerent nations of Europe" is feared. The Academy authorities have sent to Boston assurances of the safety of the seas.

The Boston trustees have promised to cable to the Academy as soon as a decision is reached. Other American loans, from both public and private sources, including Kansas, Pensylvania and New York, have already arrived at Burlington House.

ANOTHER PROBLEM

Meanwhile the Academy is faced with another weighty problem. The heaviest and biggest object ever to be exhibited at Burlington House has arrived from America. It is a stone Buddha, 20 ft. high and weighing 20 tons.

It is in three sections, but, despite this, it has been found very difficult to move. The crane which was used at first was found to be incapable of lifting even a single section. Officials are also doubtful of the capacity and power of the Academy lifts.

One of the biggest exhibits seen at the Academy recently was Sir Edwin Lutyens' model of the Liverpool Roman Catholic Cathedral. This, however, is completely dwarfed by the Buddha. The figure will be placed eventually in the central chamber, where it will be surrounded by objects loaned by the King and Queen. Workmen are busy shoring up the floor of the central chamber to support the tremendous load. They are expected to take nearly a week over the task, as the floor needs extensive strengthening to stand the strain.—United Press.

Nizam's Silver Jubilee Prize Essay

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 2.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the heirs of the late Nawab Sohrab Nawaz Jung have donated Rs. 500 for the best essay on the following subject:

"A programme for an all-round progress and development of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and such solution of the relevant questions as will ensure prosperous and honourable future."

The essay can be written either in English or Urdu and should comprise of at least 100 foolscap pages. The last date for submitting the thesis is 26th January, 1936.

A Board, consisting of the following gentlemen, will judge the essays and award the prize: —

Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Mr. Rustomji Chinoy, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, Nawab Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Raja Dhonde Raj Bahadur, Mr. Syed Mohamed Mehdi and Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan.

Out of the prize money, Rs. 400 will be given away to the successful competitor and the balance of Rs. 100 will be utilised for printing and publishing the prize essay.

All essays should be sent to: Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Station Road, Hyderabad Deccan.

HARAR IS A PATCHWORK

(continued from page 6)

proverb runs—"If you would be rich, buy an Abyssinian; if you want a brother (in arms) buy a Nubian; and if you require an ass, a Swahili."

Its Trade

When Harar was the slave mart of Africa, her population was quoted at 8,000. To-day it is approximately 45,000 and besides her famous coffee, Harar trades in tobacco, oil of civet (which is the basis for Eastern scent) saffron (used by the Arabs as a golden dye and by women as a cosmetic) tallow, gums and honey.

By trusting to one's nose, one could pick out all these forms of merchandise, for the scent of eucalyptus drifts with one into the town, the aroma of coffee meets one on the threshold where women sort the beans, shaking them in shallow trays, and the odour of sheep's fat eddies round the markets.

Harar is most picturesque when seen from the surrounding hills. Then her ancient walls with the mushrooms buttresses merge into the brown of the earth and her square, windowless houses, interspersed with thatched huts, provide a tapestry of light and shade.

From the cobbled markets roofed with strips of matting or linen, comes a hurry as of a monstrous bee-hive and in the open space before the gates can be distinguished all kinds and conditions of humanity—beggars, lepers, swollen shapes of elephantiasis, spearmen, soldiers and muleteers. Here are prisoners wandering freely except for their chairs, couples handcuffed together, debtor and creditor, or suspected murderer and nearest relative of the deceased, so linked that the accuser may assure himself of the custody of the accused until the day of trial.

Here is the whole patchwork of Abyssinia and something of her spirit which is neither barbaric nor conventional, neither lawless nor tamed, but sturdily independent, proud of a tradition which it takes for granted, unassuming beneath a varnish of self-consciousness.

(World Copyright Reserved by London General Press).

Nagpur Harijans Support Conversion Move

NAGPUR, November 9.

Dr. Ambedkar's resolve to abandon Hinduism has found support among a section of local Depressed Classes who have been holding meetings in different suburbs in the city at which speeches have been made condemning Hinduism as it sanctioned the custom of untouchability.

The need for an awakening among the Harijans has been stressed and it has been decided to form a "Hindu Dharma Tyag Committee" with members from every suburb of the city with a view to preparing a list of Harijans who are agreeable to conversion.—A.P.

Allahabad Exhibition Concluded

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition held here from the 24th October to the 8th November concluded yesterday. Nearly 80,000 people visited the Exhibition during the period. Articles worth nearly Rs. 2,00,000 were sold on the Exhibition grounds by the stall-holders.

The most attractive exhibit was a piece of hand-woven Dacca Muslin cloth measuring 10 by 6 yards weighing 15 tolas and made of 200 counts which took 6 months to spin yarn. Its weaving charges came to Rs. 35 and the washerman charged Rs. 5 for cleaning.—United Press.

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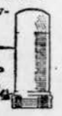

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109.

Our European Letter

Will Sanctions Against Italy Prove Effective?

Considerable Scepticism In European Countries

Position Of France And M. Laval

(From Our Own Correspondent).
PRAGUE, (By Mail).

The League of Nations after considerable delay has, under British initiative, decided on the adoption of certain sanctions against Italy. The sanctions at the present stage are limited to prohibition of export of war material and grant of credits to Italy. There is considerable scepticism as to whether the sanctions alone as now drawn would have the effect of coercing Italy to abandon military operations in Abyssinia. Italy, it is thought, will not be so very severely handicapped by the embargo on war material with the fight remaining a straight one with Abyssinia. Nor is it felt that for a good while to come she would be greatly handicapped by credit restrictions, which again is not held as likely to be completely enforced. As to trade sanctions, Hungary, Austria and Albania, have formally expressed themselves against participation in them. It is very much doubted whether Germany and Japan who are outside the League would actively associate themselves in the move. The attitude of Poland remains very uncertain. There is also considerable hesitation against the line of commercial sanctions, with some important units standing out, on the part of Turkey, Roumania and Jugoslavia, Italy being an important buyer of their products.

SIGNIFICANT REPERCUSSIONS

It may be different in the case of military sanctions or with advance to military sanctions, when issues will be sharply pressed and groupings will hence tend to develop quickly; this will mean development of balance probably more against Italy. The difficulty and delay of economic sanctions are no doubt well retained by, the concern for individual interests, the fear that those not joining may come to gain advantages under conditions, the unfavourable impression of the lateness of Geneva's awakening and with it combined estimates of certain big Powers concentrating most on their own interests. In connection with the two last mentioned factors, there is considerable reserve about Britain's position. Meanwhile, the very fear of the handicaps of economic sanctions, enhances estimates of England being led to sharper measures involving the danger of extension of armed conflict. It is, of course, greatly doubted whether Signor Mussolini would risk such a development. But before that, the situation would have already advanced to a harder and more complicated stage as a territorial unit to Abyssinia, whose people comparatively very ill-equipped, ill-trained and ill-prepared and with no certainty of the nature or implications of the suggestions of assurances to them from outside, are putting a heroic resistance. Whatever the course of the struggle be, it is now seen, that it will leave behind impressions of great significance alike for future political trends in Europe and to the colonial issue in general.

ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

The attitude of France over the Abyssinian issue or rather in regard to the British move to bring France in line with Britain over it still shows considerable hesitancy. M. Laval, the French Foreign Minister, is inclined to attach much weight to an understanding with Italy. He is held to be not rightly opposed to Fascist movements in France. He is known to be friendly with Count Colonel de la Rocque, the leader of Croix de Feux, the most important Fascist organisation in France. M. Laval is also somewhat critical of the policy of close alliance with Russia. There is considerable pressure on him alike from the Right, influential sections of which are distinctly for an active pro-Italian policy, and from the numerically much stronger Left, standing more for an active line against Italy as really more valuable for the idea of collective security and with it for French interests. In various organs of the Right and pro-Fascist groups there are meanwhile some very sharp attacks on England.

In the Italian paper 'Voce d'Italia' Signor Gayda who stands close to the Foreign Office in Rome has under the title "Our Old And Valued Friend," a sharp attack on Mr. Eden with special reference to Eden's statement in his recent broadcast speech "we want no fight with Italy, our old and valued friend." With an undisguised note of sarcasm, Signor Gayda after enumerating a list of acts by England against Italy with emphasis given on the concentrating on battle ships in the Mediterranean and keeping of an active propaganda to draw support of other countries to what is mentioned as an anti-Italian course, comments: "The moment is serious. Mr. Eden should also be serious. The old and valued friend according to England should be a small and limited people, the nation of mandoline players."

NEW CABINET IN POLAND

The Polish Cabinet has just undergone a change. Much importance is given to this outside, since Polish policy is recent period has come to gain added interest, and one might also say fresh significance, in the light of certain new orientations. It is generally viewed that the present change has been brought about greatly under considerations of economic affairs, which opinion is supported by the inclusion in the Cabinet of Koscialkowski that now replaces that of Colonel Slawek two well-known economists, Kwiatowski and Gorecki as Ministers of Finance and Economy respectively. The new Prime Minister himself is held as standing for a policy of early initiation of some agrarian reforms. There is considerable distress among the peasantry in Poland and in recent period despite sharp Government measures against it in the absence of any land reforms bringing relief a sort of agrarian communism has been making headway in the country. In regard to foreign policy, the retention of Colonel Beck as Foreign Minister is taken as a sign for expecting no marked changes, while there is some speculation on the influence of Kwiatkowski whose name is most associated with the building of Gdynia a move thought as an insurance against Germany also and Gorecki who has been reported as inclined to put much value on French support for Poland. The new Prime Minister Koscialkowski it is well to say has recently played an important part with Warsaw's negotiations with the Ukranian minority. In this connection there are references to his tendency to share in the much distressed line of an active orientation to Ukranian, obviously seen with considerable misgiving by Russia.

FEWER PAPER IN GERMANY

Official statistics contained in the annual report just published by the German Post Office show considerable decline in newspapers and periodicals in Germany where press restrictions have been greatly extended and tightened. In March 1933, according to the Post Office return, 11,300 newspapers and periodicals were published in Germany. By March this year the number has droped to 8,700. The annual number of copies of newspapers and periodicals sold through Post is now given as 1,400,000,000 against 1,800,000,000 in 1933. Street sales and private deliveries probably would show corresponding decreases. At the same time, the export of German papers and periodicals to foreign countries has greatly fallen by 35 per cent, while the import of foreign papers despite various restrictions has considerably increased. In Germany exported 32,000 000 newspapers and periodicals; in 1934/35 only 19,000,000. The corresponding import figures are 7,700,000 and 8,300,000. The Government it would seem did not concern so much about the development in the line in the attention held for the security of a new system.

Gaya.— he second session of the District Cow Protection Conference of Gaya was held on the 5th and 6th instant in the premises of the Gorakshini Sabha, Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya presiding.

"NATIVE RACES" & LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Bishop Of London's Appeal To British Govt.

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Speaking at the annual meeting Traffic Committee, the Bishop of London declared:—

"No nation ever had a better conscience over its Empire than ours. We respect the independence and self-respect of the people of the Empire and we have not exploited them. But there is one flaw in our record. There is not the slightest doubt that many of our people have made fortunes in the past by sending out to the natives liquor, and bad liquor. To-day, the natives oppose it. No one will defend it in Parliament and no Governor will say he cannot carry on the State without it. Let me move this one flaw and show that we hold our Empire not for ourselves but for the benefit and good of those who inhabit it."

Dr. Howard Somerwell, who was doctor to the Mount Everest expedition of 1922-24 and who is now a medical missionary in an Indian Native State said, one of the missionary's greatest problems in India was the behaviour of the European people in India, and one of the greatest evils was showing of Hollywood's sex drama. Dr. Somerwell continuing said, "India is a civilised nation, but it is an ancient civilisation and an enormous percentage of the people are uncivilised. It is extremely difficult for an Oriental to control himself. He is either a teetotaller, as most Indians are, or he drinks to excess. The great part of India and the whole of the Mohamedan community are against drink. That is why it is incumbent upon the British Government to be against it."—United Press.

"I AM A THOROUGH CONGRESSMAN"

Mr. R. G. Pradhan Resigns Membership Of Democratic Swaraj Party

Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik has addressed the following letter to Mr. R. N. Mandlik:—

I have received your circular letter asking me to attend the conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party, to be held on the 9th instant at Chalisgaon, and also a meeting of the central committee of the party to be held on the same date.

I wish to make my position clear in this letter. As you know, the membership of the Democratic Swaraj Party involves the membership of the Congress. When, therefore, I joined the Democratic Swaraj Party when it was founded, I joined or rather rejoined the Congress. In a lecture which I delivered at Poona in May 1934, I expressed my views on the political situation as it had developed itself at the time. The lecture was published in the "Modern Review" and received wide publicity.

Since the foundation of the Democratic Swaraj Party many things have happened. The Congress has lifted the boycott of Councils, and its general policy has undergone a great change. In view of these developments, I have come to the conclusion that there is no justification any longer for the separate existence of the Democratic Swaraj Party. I may also add that I have approved of the attitude of the Congrss towards the communal award, though not the vote of the Congress Party in the Assembly on Mr. Jinah's amendment.

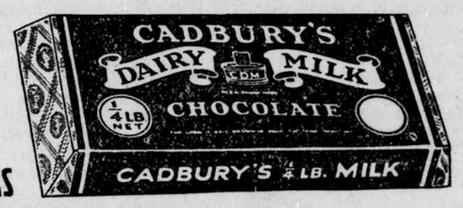
Such having been my views, I have been identifying myself more and more with Congress activities in the city and District of Nasik I am at present a thorough Congressman. In case the Congress decides against acceptance of office, I intend to abide by the decision loyally. Personally I have been giving much thought to this question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office. It appears to me to be a difficult and intriguing question, and I am not yet able to make up my mind one way or the other. But about one thing I am absolutely clear in my mind. Even though I personally reach the conclusion that ministerial offices should be accepted by the Congress party, I do not intend to revolt, in case it decides otherwise. I shall abide loyally by that decision also.

Such being my views, I have come to the conclusion that I should no longer remain a member of the Democratic Swaraj Party. I, therefore, beg to tender my resignation of membership of the party.

As I am resigning my membership of the party, it follows that I cannot accept the invitation to attend the conference or the meeting of the central committee of the party.

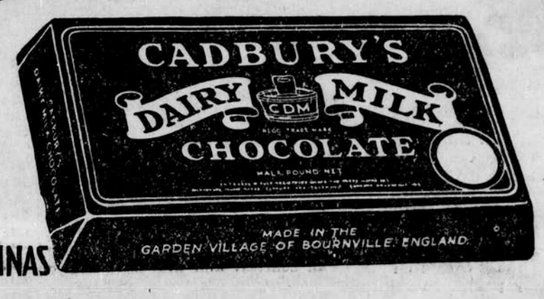
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE BLOCKS

2 OZ 3 ANNAS



4 OZ 6 ANNAS

6 OZ 9 ANNAS



8 OZ 12 ANNAS

ALSO NUT MILK, MILK FRUIT and NUT.
BOURNVILLE, BOURNVILLE FRUIT and NUT

INDIA'S POPULATION

Has It Outstripped Food Supply?

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The following letter appears in the London "Times":—

Sir,—In the course of a speech before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., is reported to have said that, while India's population has increased by one-third in the last 60 years, the production of food has not increased. Nor is he the only exponent of such a view; it is shared by many Indian politicians and even by certain high-placed officials.

But a proper analysis of the statistics of population and production will not bear out this view. It is true that population has increased by 10½ per cent. during the last decade (1921-30), but the increase in the previous decades—namely, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1911-20, amounted only to 2.5 per cent., 7.1 per cent., and 1.2 per cent. respectively. Between 1900 and 1930 population in India increased by 19 per cent., but production of foodstuffs and raw materials increased by about 30 per cent., and industrial production by 189 per cent. During the decade 1921-30, population has, indeed, made a large leap forward; but production has also kept pace. The following table will make it clear:—

(Indices are worked out by Fisher's weighted aggregate index method.)

	Average of 1920-21 and 1921-22.	Average of 1930-31 and 1931-32.
Population	100	110.4
Production—		
(a) Agricultural	100	116
(b) Industrial	100	151

Such progress has been kept up subsequently, in spite of the trade depression; the index of industrial production (1928 equal 100) stood at 144 in 1934-35, and may be higher in the current year.

All this indicates that population has not outstripped production. India may still be overpopulated; and a large increase in income is necessary in the interests not only of India's economic welfare but of world trade. All that I maintain here is that the alarm about population outstripping production is not supported by statistics. Those who are alarmed about the "devastating torrent of babies" in India will do well to direct their attention to improvements in the distribution of national income, in the quality of consumption, and in the geographical distribution of population, and to other allied matters.—Yours truly,

MAY PROCESSIONS CARRY SWORDS?

Discussion In Frontier Council

PESHAWAR, November 9.

At the fag end of the Council sitting to-day a non-official resolution was moved recommending to the Government to take immediate steps to make processions carrying swords free from the restrictions of the Arms Act in the Frontier Province.

The Home Member wanted to deal with the subject at full length. The discussion was accordingly adiourned to the 16th instant.—A.P.

FATAL CAR-CYCLE CLASH

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 9.

One person was killed and one seriously injured following a collision between a motor car and a motor cycle last night at Bowenpalli, a suburb of Secunderabad.

It appears that shortly after midnight the motor cycle driven by Mr. C. H. Morris, an employee of a firm of Engineers was proceeding to Secunderabad when a motor car coming from the opposite direction dashed into it hurling Mr. Morris and his friend seated on the pillion several yards away.

The cycle as well as the car were seriously damaged.

The occupants of the car have not yet been traced.

Mr. Morris and his companion who were picked up by passersby where removed to hospital where Mr. Morris succumbed to injuries.—A. P.

10-YEAR RURAL PLAN FOR MADRAS

Economic Council Sub-Committee Formed To Consider Details

MADRAS, Nov 9

The Government have constituted a Sub-committee of the Provincial Economic Council to consider the following subjects and make recommendations:

(1) Preparation of a 10-year plan for development of agriculture in order to make the province self-supporting in the matter of agricultural produce;

(2) Ways and means to co-ordinate the work of various agencies for agricultural credit and steps to be taken to give effect to the recommendations contained in the port submitted by the special officer recently on agricultural indebtedness;

(3) Standardisation of weights and measures;

(4) Proposays for consolidation of agricultural holdings and prevention of fragmentation.

The Sub-committee consists among others of the Minister for public works (Chairman) Directors of Agriculture, Industries and veterinary Services. Among non-officials will be Sir Ramachandra Rao, Dr. P. J. Thomas and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar.—

Increased Rates For Higher Classes On S. I. Railway

MADRAS, Nov 9.

Train travel by upper classes will cost more on the South Indian Railway with effect from December 1.

It is proposed to enforce a uniform rate of 12 pies per mile for second class passengers whether they travel by mail or ordinary trains, as against the present rate of nine pies per mile by ordinary trains and 12 pies per mile by mail trains.

First class passengers will have to pay 21 pies per mile as against the present fare of 15 pies by ordinary trains and 18 pies by mail trains.—United Press.

Bombay Council

Only Two Days For Non-Official Bills?

Important Govt. Measures To Be Rushed Through This Session

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The life of the present Bombay Legislative Council will shortly be over. Most probably the last time that the members of this, one of the most reactionary, Council will be called upon to meet and legislate, will be during the Budget Session of 1936.

The Poona Session of the Council was adjourned to Bombay, as much of the Government business which was expected to finish at Poona itself was not completed, and the Sessions opens in Bombay on Tuesday.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni does not lose an opportunity to give pinpricks both to the Government members and their supporters on the Non-official benches. But this time the resolution that he has drafted must have come as a clear surprise to many. The Rao Saheb wants that the Council should present an address to the Governor praying him to dissolve the present Council and take early steps for a fresh election. The Government itself would not like to lose their supporters and risk facing a strong Opposition.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

The Bombay session will be important for the two outstanding Government Bills, which will be discussed. One is the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill. It would be remembered a similar Bill, was torpedoed during the Budget Session in Bombay. With certain changes, the Bill was again brought before the House at Poona and but for the feeble opposition, there was no outstanding feature during the debate on the Bill. It easily passed through the First Reading. The few who opposed the Bill, seem to have thought that the best way to delay the passing of the Bill was to practise the dilatory tactics, which resulted in the Session being adjourned to Bombay. The most that the opposition might gain through the adjournment, is that in all probability they might increase the number of "Noes" to about 25 and not more. The Bill will pass through its second and third readings with little opposition.

GAMBLING ACT AMENDMENT

The second will be the Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887, and the City of Bombay Police Act 1902. This is a Bill which has been long overdue. It was nearly two years ago that a resolution was drafted calling upon the Government to take measures to prevent the growing Gambling menace in the City. Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member in his speech during the Budget Session in Bombay admitted that the gambling menace had been growing in the city and promised that Government would take early steps to prevent the growth. With the support of the Government benches, the Bill is expected to pass its First reading at this Session, though a feeble opposition might be expected from certain members. It is considered possible that after the first Reading, the Bill might be sent to a Committee before the Budget Session.

Another Bill to amend the Gambling Act is expected to be moved by Mr. J. Humphrey, a non-official European. The object of this Bill is to give the Western India Turf Club power to extend its betting machinery outside the race courses in Bombay and Poona. In all probability the Council will give permission for the introduction of the Bill.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. J. A. Collaco has given notice of the following resolution: "This Council recommends to Government to cancel the licence granted to the Western India Turf Club and to run the Bombay and the Poona Races as a Government concern." There is no possibility of the resolution coming up for discussion as there will not be sufficient time and even if it does there is very little likelihood of its getting any support either from the Government or from the non-officials.

The above two important Government Bills will take away most of the time of the present Session. During the remaining few days, Government are anxious to get through six other Bills, most of which are minor ones.

FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

I believe that there are not more than two days remaining for transacting non-official business and several important resolutions appearing in the Agenda may not come up for discussion at all.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli has tabled an interesting resolution, which when it comes up for discussion would reveal the Government anxiety or otherwise about representativeness of the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the New Constitution. Mr. Gangoli's resolution seeks the release of all political prisoners, political under-trial prisoners and suspects so as to create a favourable atmosphere for holding thoroughly representative elections for the New Legislatures under the reforms.

LITERATE UNEMPLOYMENT

An important resolution stands against the name of Dr. M. K. Dixit and it is possible that it might be taken up for discussion. It is regarding the literate unemployed in the Presidency. The United Provinces gave the lead a year ago and the Government appointed a Committee with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as the Chairman to enquire into the condition of the unemployed in the Province and report on the possible ways of reducing their numbas. The Doctor wants that the Government should collect statistics of the literate unemployed persons in the Presidency "at an early date". Even this small demand, if satisfied and the Government really begins collecting statistics at an "early date" would reveal the legions of the literate unemploed.

The Council will in all probability unanimously pass the resolution of Mr. B. P. Wadke that Government should make provision in the next year's budget for the erection of two arches, one on Chowpatty shores, Bombay and the other at Bund Garden, Poona and change the names of those places to Jubilee Shore and Jubilee Garden respectively to commemorate Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' reign.

AERODROME FOR BOMBAY?

In all probability Government might give support to Dr. Collaco's resolution, if it is taken up, that the Government of India should be moved to start an aerodrome either on the Military Land at Colaba or on Block No. 7, Development land, Bombay, as "a base for His Majesty's Air Force as well as for the landing of commercial aeroplanes and other aircraft."

There are several other resolutions on the Agenda including those requiring the Government to get the "Physical Culture Course" introduced as one of the compulsory subjects for passing the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations; and the one asking the Government to take immediate steps to "put a stop to the inhuman treatment that is meted out to the Scheduled Castes of the village of Kavitha in Ahmedabad District by caste-Hindus of the same village."

SCHOOL BAN ON C. D. PARTICIPANTS

Madras Minister Upholds Educational Officer's Circular

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

An alleged circular by the District Educational Officer, Malabar, concerning teachers and students who participated in the Civil Disobedience movement formed the subject of a series of questions in the Madras Legislative Council to-day.

Replying to the questions the Education Minister admitted that the communication was sent to Headmasters of secondary and training schools in Malabar calling for cases of admissions of persons convicted of disloyal activities. This action was taken by the District Educational Officer on his own initiative in pursuance of the Education Rules prohibiting the admission into schools, without previous Government sanction, of those convicted of disloyal activities. The Minister hoped that this procedure would be followed in other districts.

He added that two students had been recently ordered to be discharged from the Government Training School, Calicut, on the ground that they participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932.

Asked whether in view of the fact that the movement had ended the Government would reconsider the matter, the Minister said that they proposed to take no action since the wording of the circular referred only to disloyal activities. If, however, sanction was sought, the Government would not altogether refuse it but would consider whether subsequent conduct had been such as to be deserving of readmission.—A. P.

Hammond Meets Labour Representatives

RANGOON, November 9.

Labour representatives this morning discussing for an hour and a half with Sir Lauri Hammond, qualifications for enfranchisement of Labour, suggested the inclusion in that class of industrial labour, and other disorganised and seasonal labour.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the best solution for this problem would be to get disorganised labour registered as trade unions recognised by the Government.

Labour representatives also expressed their views about oil-field labour and pointed out that a large number of non-factory labour were not on the roll.

Regarding the selection of candidates it was suggested that only genuine labour candidates should be chosen.—A.P.

MOTILAL TEJAWAT'S RELEASE IN SIGHT?

Sequel To Manilal Kothari's Interview With Mewar Maharana

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 9.

Sequel to his interview with the Maharana of Mewar, the Chief Minister and the Resident in connection with the detention of Mr. Motilal Tejawat, Mr. Manilal Kothari who arrived here this morning from Udaipur on his way to Jorawarnagar, stated:—

"Though Motilal is not still released I venture to hope that on a generous consideration of my submission on his behalf he will be released unconditionally in the near future. I must here sincerely thank the Maharana Pandit Dharam Narainji and Col. E. L. Betham, Resident, for their courtesy and kindness throughout."

POLICE OFFICIALS' CAR IN ACCIDENT

Munsiff Fractures Collar-Bone As Sequel

PATNA, Nov. 9.

A motor accident of a serious nature is reported to have occurred on Thursday evening at the junction of the Club Road and the road leading to Dinapore near the Police lines.

One of the wheels of an ekka which collided with the motor car belonging to the Superintendent of Police, Patna, was completely smashed and Mr. Bhagwan Prasad, 3rd Munsiff, Patna who was in the ekka escaped with the fracture of the collarbone.

It is reported that the Superintendent of Police was returning from the Club and the ekka was coming from the opposite direction. As both the vehicles were proceeding at slow speed the ekka-wallah thought that he could take a turn towards Dinapore with safety. While taking the turn the collision occurred.—United Press.

Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition At Madras

Syt. S. Satyamurti, President, All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition Madras writes:—

I am glad to announce that there is a very rush for booking stalls in the All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition that comes off in the middle of December next. But I feel that all manufactured products of our country should be exhibited in the Exhibition. Therefore, I appeal to all swadeshi manufacturers and dealers in all provinces not to miss this rare opportunity of marketing their products and help to build up their future business.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Besides the usual railway concessions during that period several railway companies are issuing cheap concession tickets which are sure to bring several thousands of people from the adjoining provinces. I am sure that more than two lakhs of people will visit the Exhibition. Besides this the famous moving wax models of Mr. K. B. Lele of Bombay is another attraction.

A seperate Music section also will be run in the spacious grounds adjoining the Congress House. Prominent Musicians like Messers. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyyangar, Semmanguli Sreenivasa Iyer, Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, Dakshinamurti Pillai and others have kindly consented to give performances during that period.

All applications for stalls should reach the Secretary, All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition not later than 15th November 1935.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Nov. 10.

There has been local rain in Assam and South-east Madras with a few falls in Burma, North Madras coast and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one and a half inches. Bhamo and Trivandrum one each, Pamban and Vizagapatam three-quarters each.

Forecast: Thunderstorm and rain will increase in the South of the Peninsula and occur in a few stations in Assam, Burma and North Madras coast.—A.P.

Madras.—The Seventh Annual Conference of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors will be held at the M. and S. M. Ry., General Offices, Park Town, Madras, commencing from Monday (the 11th November). Mr. B. N. Mitra, Director of Railway Audit will preside. The Conference will last for four days.—A.P.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Sequel To Murder Of Entire Family

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Sessions Judge of Manbhum in the appeal filed by Gadadhar Mahto, a young man of village Kumirdih near Ghatsila against the sentence of death passed on him.

According to the prosecution story the accused is alleged to have killed with an axe the members of a whole family consisting of his own brother Nand Mahto, Nand Mahto's wife, Thako a son aged about seven and a daughter aged about three at midnight while they were fast asleep in the verandah of their house. A child of nine months had, however, providential escape as it was covered under the cloth of Thako. Thako, it is said, once cried "Bapre" and it was heard by her father who resided in an adjoining house. The father went there and she asked for water. He returned to his house to take water but when he went there again with water he found his daughter dead. Others were also found dead. As the result of police enquiry Gadadhar was apprehended and sent up for trial. There was no eye witness in the case. Accused was convicted on strong circumstantial evidence. There was some dispute between accused and deceased Nand in connection with their lands on account of which they were on bad terms with each other.

The Sessions Judge who heard the case dismissed the appeal and upheld the sentence of death on him.—United Press.

NEW HIGH COURT FOR C. P.

NAGPUR, November 9.

It is officially announced that the Central Provinces Courts Amendment Act of 1935 which raises the status of the present Judicial Commissioner's court to that of a High Court, shall come into force on January 9, 1936.

An official announcement regarding the personnel of the High Court is expected next week.—A.P.

On Foot To Lucknow Congress

BEZWADA, Nov. 8.

A party of nine persons, including Mr. and Mrs. Sree Hari Rao, started on the pedestrian journey to Lucknow yesterday morning, from "Sree Durga Vilas" to attend the Congress session to be held there in March next.

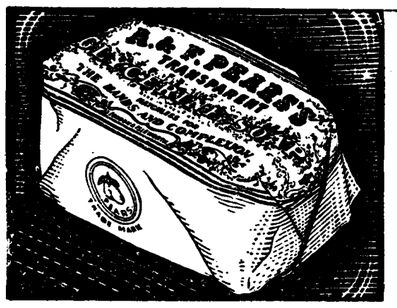
The leader of the party is Mr. P. Satyanarayana. The party proposes to reach Lucknow via Vizag. Vizianagram, Raipur, Bilaspur, Manipur and Allahabad. During the journey the members of the party would carry on propaganda about sanitation and rural reconstruction in villages where they would be halting.—United Press.

NEW SECT FOR HARIJANS

Nasik Deputation Carries Shankaracharya's Message To Ambedkar

NASIK, Nov. 10.

With the blessing of the Shankaracharya the Hindu leaders deputation appointed by the Nasik Conference left for Bombay to-day to meet Dr. Ambedgar and place before him the suggestions made by the Shankaracharya that Harijans should be initiated by him into a new sect having the backing of his Math's order.—A. P.



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Inter-'Varsity Cricket

Nagpur Will Have To Face A Formidable Side

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Inter-'Varity Cricket fixture and the zone final match between the Nagpur and Bombay Universities commencing at 9-30 a.m. coming off on Monday is bound to be exciting.

The merits of the Nagpur University are fairly known by now. In their previous encounter with the Osmania, they won by putting in an all-round side with fine fielding to their credit. However they had a disadvantage in that they were not accustomed to turf wicket.

The Bombay University has put in a very strong side with a variety of bowlers.

Mr. S. Heptulla (Bombay University) Captain of the team is a experienced University cricketer and an old Quadrangular player. Also he is fast bowler for his side.

M. M. Nayudu, (Fergusson College, Poona) Vice-Captain of the team is an aspirant for the Quadrangular Tournament and is likely to be there. He is a sound and steady bat, a cautious player and a good field.

G. L. Patil, (Law College, Bombay) is a very safe wicket-keeper, a reliable opening bat, and can be depended upon to pile up a respectable total.

Nageshkar, Patwardhan, Dhareshwar, and Adhyaru will be a formidable string of bowlers.

S. Nageshkar (Rajaram College, Karnatak) is a medium-paced bowler who can be at his job for a long time and a very reliable bat.

M. K. Patwardan (Fergusson College, Poona) is a medium paced left-hand bowler and quite a fast bat.

Dhareshwar (Engineering College, Poona) is a very good bowler with plenty of guise in his bowling and may be relied upon to do a lot of damage in his best day and he is a good bat too.

Adhyaru (Samaldas College, Gujrat) is somewhat of the googly type and is very useful for his side.

Among the batsmen Wadia, Ismail, Naik and Suleman are quite known in Bombay.

J. H. Wadia (St. Xaviers) is well known in Quadrangular cricket a good opening bat and has a number of centuries to his credit in first-class cricket.

Y. I. Ismail (St. Xavier's) though not very impressive in batting can be depended upon to break the back of the bowling. He is also useful as a slow leg-break bowler.

M. S. Naik (St. Xaviers) dashing as a batsman with a variety of strokes is being tried for the Quadrangular, and has made a good record. He is the all-rounder of the team sharp in field and a good change bowler.

Suleman is vigorous bat.

This Home team has been selected from among 30 aspirants in the test held in the preceding week.

Nagpur has got a formidable side to face. It remains to be seen whether Nagpur players will rise to the occasion.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Kadri Scores 113 In Four Hours' Play

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Hindu Representative XI at the Hindu Gymkhana ended in a draw; the former pled a huge total of 316 for 6 wickets and declared after more than an hour's play after lunch.

S. M. Kadri who stayed on the field for nearly four hours (less by 7 mins) was bowled by Bannerjee and his score exceeded the expected century by 13 runs, and consisted of eleven fours Baporia, Hassan and Heptullah scored well with 61, 59 and 35 runs to their credit. Wadkar was very successful in his bowling having captured three wickets for his side.

Bose and Lalsingh played spotless innings and secured 62 and 46 runs. Jai went in for a four bowled by Heptoola.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
(First Innings.)

S. M. Kadri, c L. P. Jai, b Bannerjee ...	113
H. G. Khairaz, l-b-w, b Wadkar ...	17
A. E. Baporia, c Chury, b Wadkar ...	61
A. A. Hakim, run out ...	12
M. Hassan, c Talpade, b Lall Singh ...	59
S. Heptullah, c Talpade, b Wadkar ...	35
A. Peerbhoy, not out ...	9
Botawalla, S. Khairaz, A. Aga and Nogori did not bat.	
Extras ...	10
Total for 6 wickets ...	316

Fall of wickets: 1/27, 2/153, 2/188, 4/218, 5/286 and 6/316.

Bowling analysis:—Bannerjee, 1 for 88; Wadkar, 3 for 72; Lall Singh, 1 for 37.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.
(First Innings.)

K. Bose, b Peerbhoy ...	62
C. N. Mehta (Capt.), st Aga, b Botawalla ...	23
L. P. Jai, b Heptullah ...	4
Lall Singh, c Peerbhoy, b Hakim ...	46
R. Wadkar, not out ...	19
B. R. Patel, not out ...	15
S. Bannerjee, P. J. Chury, D. S. Talpade, M. M. Naidu, and G. L. Patel did not bat.	
Extras ...	25
Total for 4 wickets ...	194

Fall of wickets: 1/51, 2/60, 3/128, and 4/162.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Botawala 1 wicket for 46 runs; A. A. Hakim 1 for 31, S. Heptullah 1 for 34, A. Peerbhoy 1 for 44.

Jamshedji's Deadly Bowling

Dr. Kanga's XI which played at the Bombay Gymkhana against the Home team on Saturday and Sunday won the match by 154 runs. Contractor (Capt.) and Canteenwalla added considerably to their total with 65 and 84 runs each, respectively.

Jamshedji's outstanding attack shattered the wickets of the Bombay Gymkhana and bagged as many as 7 wickets for 90 runs

Scores:—

DR. KANGA'S XI—(First Innings)	
F E Kapadia c Wilson b Murray	30
P E Palia l.b.w. b Murray	3
I N Mehta c Wilson b Harton	9
J M Bhaya c Toogood b Harton ...	11
D H Doctor c Tew b Harton	29
H N Contractor (Capt.), run out	65
J A Dadyseth b. Chicken	38
N F Canteenwalla not out,	84
J S Lawyer l.b.w. b Chickens	0
K Tarapore b. Windle	11
A T Bode l.b.w. b Windle	4
R J Jamshedji, run out	2
Extras ...	11
Total ...	287

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Penfold 0/3; Murray 2/65; Chicken 2/65; Syrett 0/77; Harton 3/57; Toogood 0/14; Windle 2/5.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—(First Innings.)

R C Sumerhayes b Jamshedji	3
J C Tew b. Lawyer	9
B R T Greer c & b Bode	0
R G Hopkins c Lawer b Jamshedji	25
R Sorett c Dadyseth b Bode	32
Lt.-Col. C G Toogood run out	8
K S H Wilson c Doctor b. Jamshedji	21
D A N Windle St. Kapadia b Jamshedji	14
H W Harton, not out	14
C W Chicken c Tarapore b Jamshedji ...	1
D Murray b Jamshedji	9
A G Penfold c Bode b Jamshedji ...	3
Extras ...	4
Total ...	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Lawyer 1/24; Jamshedji 7/90; Bode 2/25.

JAMNAGAR MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

(Continued from page 1.)

traint in face of his side's dimculties and played with fine judgment.

There were three men in the covers to block his beautiful offside strokes as his command on the ball in this direction was truly royal.

Manilal offered an impregnable defence and his intense concentration and correct- stroke play were Merchant-like. Very strong on the leg side he twice hooked Ironmonger successively to the leg boundary and Mair and Nagel were also similarly punished by him.

During the hour and a half that the Manilal-Yadavendrasinhji partnership lasted, there was not a single appeal for l.b.w Although Mair, Ironmonger and Oxenham were continuously bowling to the leg stump—a true indication of the Batsmen's watchfulness and correct play. At tea the score was 71 for two wickets.

COLLAPSE AVERTED

The partnership definitely played Jamnagar beyond the possibility of defeat but the fall of the Rajkumar again threatened danger to the side. Yadavendrasinhji hit 3 fours through the covers before he was bowled by Nagel for a chanceless 36 and Manilal after batting faultlessly for 150 minutes was out l.b.w. to Oxenham. The feature of his innings had been the absolute certainty of his strokes. The ball hardly ever beat his bat and he received the ball every time in the middle of the bat. His chief strokes were six fours.

The third wicket partnership carried the score from 15 to 91. The fourth and fifth wickets fell at 121 and collapse seemed imminent but Colah stood manfully into the breach. With the last ball of the day, however, Oxenham got Wensley out l.b.w.

The match ended in a draw.

SCORES:

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)	
Wendell Bill b Vinoo	47
Love c Meherhomji, b Gurtu	0
Allsopp c Meherhomji, b Gurtu	33
Morrisby c Meherhomji, b Gurtu	0
Macartney (retired)	106
Nagel b Vinoo	13
Oxenham l.b.w Ramji	24
Ellis l.b.w. W.nsley	8
Bryant (not out)	53
Mair c Indravijayasinhji, b Ramji	7
Ironmonger (not out)	21
Extras	3
Total (for 9 declared)	315

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ramji	29	7	84	2
Gurtu	11	4	25	3
Wensley	16	1	80	1
Vinoo	24	1	80	2
Colah	2	1	16	0
Manilal	5	0	27	0

JAMNAGAR (2nd Innings)	
Meherhomji c (substitute), b Ironmonger	3
Chamanlal l.b.w. Nagel	7
Manilal l.b.w Oxenham	40
Yadavendrasinhji b Nagel	38
Indravijayasinhji c Bryant, b Ironmonger	18
Colah (not out)	7
Wensley l.b.w., b Oxenham	0
Extras	17
Total (for 6 wickets)	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nagel	14	4	35	2
Ironmonger	16	11	19	2
Oxenham	16	9	21	2
Mair	12	2	36	0

The team leaves on Monday morning for Ahmedabad where they will play a match against Gujerath on the 12th instant.

AUSSIES' SUPERB RINGCRAFT

Impressions Of Jamnagar Match

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, November 10.

The impression left on one's mind at the close of the Australians' second match is that they are definitely a stronger combination than one would have imagined after Rajkot. They are quickly running into form both in batting and bowling. It appears to me, however, that they are first and foremost an excellent fielding side.

In their bowling, they derive rather main strength from the slow bowlers, Oxenham, Ironmonger and Mair not to speak of Ryder, rather than the bowlers of the faster variety. Their bowling is extremely accurate and is executed to a cleverly set plan. As Colah said to me, "They bowl to their field; we field to our bowling; that is the difference". Oxenham and Ironmonger take a lot of watching all the time.

CLEVER RING-CRAFT

They can be hit—but only where they want to be hit and it is only after the batsman has made his fatal mistake does he realise the inwardness of their bowling scheme.

Ironmonger to-day had no less than 11 maidens in 16 overs and off his last nine overs in a string, not a single run was scored. He gave away only 19 runs in 16 overs and Oxenham 2 runs in as many overs. That speaks of their ring-craft, because once they find that a player is afraid to produce his strokes, they make a ring round him from which he cannot escape.

At the end of to-day's play, I asked Tarrant whether the Australians had made a really serious attempt to get Jamnagar out. He said, "Decidedly". They had kept on their best bowlers right up to the end. Oxenham was continuously managing his field and at one stage he had Morrisby at almost a shake-hand distance at silly mid-off, but he was quickly taken off.

JAMNAGAR'S HANDICAPS

Robbed of the services of Amarsingh, Jamnagar were further handicapped by an injury to Gurtu and Wensley too playing after a long period of inactivity on board ship while coming out to India said that he felt not fully equal to the occasion. The circumstances, they did extremely well.

Manilal Oghadshanker scoring 42 and 40 in the two innings gave such a convincing display that he can be said to be certainly deserving of higher honours. There are few players in India whose game bears the stamp of such immaculate certainty in every stroke, especially against slow bowlers. Hardly a ball passed Manilal's bat to-day, and it struck the centre of the bat every time.

TRIBUTE TO KATHIAWAR

Questioned about Kathiawar players, the Australians expressed very high opinion of their cricketing ability and said they could not have wished for a keener opposition, either in batting or bowling.

MARRIAGE BAN ON INDIAN CADETS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A press communique issued today states:—

Hitherto the restriction on the admission of married cadets to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and insistence on their removal from the Academy should they marry during the progress of the course, has been applied only to those cadets who are admitted to the Academy through the open competitive examination. The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the application of the restriction to Indian Army cadets and of the Indian Army that soldiers selected for Indian Army cadetship should be unmarried and not permitted to marry whilst at the Academy. They have, therefore, ruled that with effect from the Spring term of 1938, no married soldier will be selected for a cadetship, and that, with immediate effect, any Indian Army cadet who marries while at the Academy will be removed therefrom —United Press.

Indian Girl's "Sweep" Luck

Irish Court Takes Charge Of Moneys

Father Only To Use Income From Investment

A share amounting to £216 in one of the lesser prizes, won in the Irish sweepstake in 1934 by a seven-years-old Indian girl named Shivdevi, of Indore, in the Holkar State, Central India, was the subject of a judgment in the High Court, Dublin, on October 31, 1935.

Mr. Justice Johnston said the share in the ticket had been purchased by Mr. Dharamal for his daughter, and the Sweepstake Trustees, being unable to pay it to her by reason of her minority, lodged it in Court. He was satisfied that Mr. Dharamal was his daughter's guardian.

COURT'S POWER.

The law was that the Court had power to pay the money to the foreign guardian if satisfied on the evidence that the payment was reasonably necessary and would be for the minor's benefit.

The case made by her father, as to why the entire money should be paid to him, was set out in an affidavit in which he said he was in railway service and drew a salary equivalent to about £5 per month, and that his present means did not permit him to spend enough on his daughter's education.

If he was enabled to draw on her property, it would substantially improve her position, help her advancement and ultimately settle her well.

Judge Johnston concluded that, in the best interests of the minor, he should continue to keep the money in charge of the Court, the amount to be suitably invested and the income, for seven years, to be used by Mr. Dharamal for his daughter's education. He allowed the applicant's solicitors £15 15s. costs.

Mr. Nolan Whelan (instructed by Mr. C. J. Murray) appeared for the applicant.

JAPANESE POET ARRIVES

Came To Learn And Not Teach, He Says

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Poet Yonejiro Noguchi who had been invited by the Calcutta University to deliver a series of special lectures on Japanese Art arrived in Calcutta this afternoon by the B. I. S. N. steamer "Ellenga."

Interviewed by the "United Press" on board the steamer he said, "I am here to learn from you than to teach you. There is nothing more audacious than to think that a child can teach his mother."—United Press.

FACTION FIGHT IN PUNJAB VILLAGE

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

One Sikh was killed and another seriously injured in a faction fight between Sikhs and Muslims in the village of Wagha, 15 miles from here. It appears that an altercation between a Sikh woman and Muslim agriculturists over cattle grazing in the latter's field developed into a serious fight resulting in injuries to two Sikhs, one of whom succumbed in the hospital. Police rushed to the spot and restored order.—A. P.

Next President Of A. I. Economic Conference

DACCA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Manohar Lal, ex-Minister of the Punjab Government and formerly Minto Professor of Economics in Calcutta University has been elected president of the next session of the All-India Economic Conference to be held at Dacca from 2nd to 4th January.—United Press.

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THE A. A. A. REPORT SAYS:—

The valve chamber was particularly clean and free from dirt and sludge. All drilled passages were free and clean, showing practically no deposit.

The push rod chamber and head were clean and free from dirt and sludge.

All rings were free and clean, no gum in oil control slots or drain holes.

The motor crankcase was exceptionally clean.

All crankpins, bearings and connecting rods were in excellent shape. It is significant that the grinding marks were still visible on the steel.

Average wear of cylinders .0015 in. Rod bearings and crankpins showed no wear.

Average wear of the eight pistons was .00007 in. or practically nothing; for crankpins, .000025 in.; connecting rods, no wear.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

STRICTURES ON INDORE SUB-INSPECTOR

Sequel To Acquittal Of Cheating Case Accused

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, (By Mail).

Mr. V. R. Karandikar, Secretary of the Narmada Valley Research Board, in the course of a lecture delivered here, announced the discovery likely to prove of interest to research scholars in India, of a city in ruins, which according to traditional evidence, flourished in the second century B. C.

The site of the ruins is known as Gandhawal, a village in Gwalior territory. According to the lecturer, Gandhwal was the city of "Gandharvas" where in the second century B. C., ruled Raja Gandharva-Sen, the father of the Emperor Vikramaditya. Mr. Karandikar was of the opinion that this place was an important trade centre in pre-historic times. The place abounds in rich archaeological objects and the Muslim cemetery nearby, said Mr. Karandikar, is a museum, every grave bearing beautiful ancient carvings. Remains of an ancient Hindu temple were found on the western side. In the temple dedicated to Gandhrav-Sen situated on the opposite side of the stream, was a panel with a man bearing the face of an ass. This discovery, the lecturer considered, as of utmost importance, supported the theory in the Puranas where Gandharvas were associated with White asses frm Himalayan Range. Mr. Karandikar thought that Gandharvas had taken the white ass as the symbol of their race and this accounted for the find of images of men with faces of asses at Gandhawal.

STRICTURES ON SUB-INSPECTOR

"The Sub-Inspector has tried to justify his omission but the fact that he slipped from one ground to another shows that he could not satisfy the court on this account." In these words the District Magistrate passed severe strictures against Sub-Inspector Gulab Rai Chobe in a cheating case and acquitted the accused Majid Hussain, Kamdar of Begum Aurangabad, Oudh, U. P. and Hakim Mahommed Ali Khan of Bhopal, who, according to prosecution, cheated a firm of cloth dealers of Indore to the tune of Rs. 3,000.

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN

The Holkar Government has served a notice upon the organisers of the Hindu Dharma Rakshini Sabha, asking them to show cause why the recognition extended to the Sabha should not be revoked. The Sabha was a recognised body for purposes of holding public meetings of a non-political character. But the Government having apparently smelt "politics" in the activities of the institution, has suspended the recognition which hitherto permitted meetings being held by the said Association whose annual gathering is to be presided over by Bhai Paramanand, M.L.A. on the 15th instant.

At the Durbar held to celebrate the 20th Birthday of the Maharaja of Gwalior on Monday last, an announcement, releasing two important estates from the control of the court of Wards was made by Col. Sir Hashmatullah Khan, Home Member, Gwalior State.

A rousing reception was given to Mr. S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, Indore, on his arrival here by a large gathering of officials and non-officials. Mr. Bapna had been to Geneva as Indian States' Delegate to the League Assembly meeting.

Indian Police Medals

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Indian Police Medals have been conferred on Mr. Lal Gul Khan, a Sub-Inspector of the N.W.F.P. and Deva Singh, a Foot Constable.—United Press.

India's Foreign Trade In September

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

The following table shows the summary of the foreign trade of British India for September 1935 and for the half-year April to September 1935, as compared with the figures of the corresponding periods of last year.

(In Rs. LAKHS)

	September 1934	1935	6 months April-Sept. 1934	1935
Private Merchandise:				
Exports	11,85	11,78	73,95	73,59
Re-exports ...	22	24	1,36	1,59
Total Exports ...	12,07	12,02	75,31	75,18
Imports ...	10,55	10,21	61,90	64,37
Balance of trade in Merchandise	+1,52	+1,81	+13,41	+10,81
Private Treasure:		3,13	21,48	20,86
Net exports ..	97			
		4,94	34,89	31,67
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	2,49			

The following table shows the trend of India's foreign trade in merchandise during recent months:—

(In Rs. lakhs).

	Merchandise exports (incl. re-exports)	Total Imports
1933-34 Month Average ..	12,48	9,61
1934-35 Monthly Average ..	12,90	11,02
1935-36 April ..	11,02	11,55
May ..	15,22	11,82
June ..	12,81	9,92
July ..	12,07	10,96
Aug. ..	12,04	11,19
Sept. ..	12,02	10,21

MOTOR VEHICLES AND POPULATION

The followng table, extracted from the statistics compiled by the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, gives an idea of motor vehicles in use and the number of persons per vehicle in some of the countries of the world. It is interesting to note that India's position is most backward, with only one motor vehicle for 2,000 persons, as compared with one vihicle for every 5-1|2 person in the United States and one for 23 persons in the United Kingdom.

(In thousands)

Country	Population	Total Motor vehicles.	No. of persons per Motor vehicle.
United States ..	137,000	24,752	5½
Canada ..	10,400	1,117	9
New Zealand ..	1,500	175	9
Australia ..	6,600	575	12
France ..	41,000	2,037	20
Great Britain & Northern Island ..	44,500	1,914	23
Denmark ..	3,600	126	28
Union of South Africa ..	8,000	190	42
Argentine ..	11,800	292	41
Sweden ..	6,200	141	44
Belgium ..	8,200	155	53
Netherland ..	8,000	144	55
Germany ..	66,000	776	85
Italy ..	43,000	371	116
Spain ..	24,000	168	143
Brazil ..	40,000	140	286
India ..	353,000	175	2,017

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

The following statement shows the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by mills in India during the months of September 1935:

(In 1,000 bales of 400 lbs)

	September 1934	1935
Bombay Island ..	55	53
Ahmedabad ..	31	24
Bombay Presidency	104	93
Madras Presidency ..	26	25
United Provinces ..	23	24
C. P. & Berar ..	10	10
Bengal ..	9	9
Punjab & Delhi ..	6	7
Rest of Br. India ..	3	3
Toal—British India	180	171
„ Indian States	34	35
Total—India ..	215	205

COAL RAISINGS IN INDIA

The following table shows the provisional figures of coal raisings in various provinces in India during September 1935, as compared with the actual figures of the previous two months:—

(In 1,000 tons).

	1935. July	Aug.	Sept.
Province			
Bihar & Orissa	942	815	963
Bengal	478	440	517
Central Provinces	115	111	117
Assam	18	19	17
Punjab	5	3	9
Total—India	1,558	1,388	1,629

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Agricultural Bureau Reports

Yield per Acre lbs As of 1st November 186.1; As of 1st October 191.5

Production As of 1st November 11,141,000; As of 1st October 11,464,000.

Ginned to 31st October As of 1st November 7,750,000; As of 1st October 4,230,000.

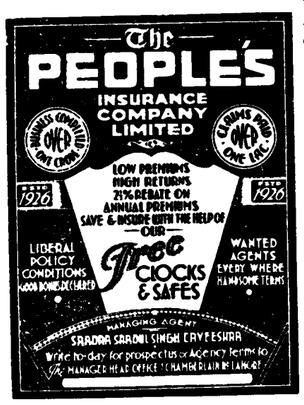
The number of bales ginned prior to October 18th, was 6,590,000 bales.

Comparison with previous years:—

Yield per acre lbs 1935/36 186.1; 1934/35 170.9; 1933/34 208.5; 1932/33 173.3.

Production 1935/36 11,141,000; 1934/35 9,636,000; 1933/34 13,047,000; 1932/33 13,001,000.

Ginned to 31st October 1935/36 7,750,000; 1934/35 7,920,000; 1933/34 10,359,000 1932/33 9,247,000.



Bombay Branch:
York Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Little Change

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 9

MONEY MARKET: Little change was noticeable either in short loan or discount markets apart from a slight setback in the average rate at which treasury bills were allotted but some interesting features were witnessed in other directions.

Clearing banks' deposits for October reached the high record figure 2035 million sterling while the latest bank of England statement revealed notes in circulation expanded by over 2 1/4 million to 402 million this continued expansion being responsible for the central institution making further purchase of gold valued at 795 thousand sterling.

Wall Street opened irregular operators exercising caution in view of the extended week-end.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 8.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 96.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 113 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 1/4 Prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105.

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

London, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,673,266 on the 16th inst. showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £650,636 in bar gold.

In the open market the amount disposed of at the daily fixing during the week under review was about £1,800,000, most of which was taken for the United States of America.

There have been further large shipments from this country and France to New York and, according to an announcement made in New York on the 21st inst., the total amount of gold engaged for shipment to the United States of America since September 9th last amounted to dol 415,200,000. This would seem to permit of an additional purchase, under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, of silver to the extent of dol 103,800,000 representing about 158,000,000 ounces at current rates.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,563,311
Tanganyika Territory	16,134
British India	555,500
Australia	176,176
New Zealand	39,459
France	36,947
Spain	21,467
Venezuela	25,477
Germany	4,227
British Guiana	4,430
Other countries	12,921
	£2,455,049

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£6,492,434
France	191,140
Switzerland	76,145
Netherlands	12,915
Palestine	6,000
Other countries	2,845
	£6,781,479

The s.s. "Rajputana" which sailed from Bombay on the 19th inst. carries gold to the value of about £596,000, of which £517,000 is consigned to London and £79,000 to New York.

The Transvaal gold output for September 1935 amounted to 902,333 fine ounces as compared with 929,331 fine ounces for August 1935 and 857,442 fine ounces for September 1934.

SILVER.

The price for cash delivery remained unchanged throughout the week at 29.5/16d. at which price the American Government acquired large amounts. This demand for cash, and the fact that the continued offerings on China account have been mostly for forward dates, resulted in the price for two months' silver being quoted at a discount.

The Indian Bazaars and speculators have both bought and sold to a moderate extent.

The market may be affected by movements in the dollar/sterling exchange, but the undertone is steady.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£ 12,461
Australia	44,051
Japan	34,569
Abyssinia	38,530
Soviet Union	36,800
Belgium	25,365
Iraq	8,690
Argentine Republic	5,620
Egypt	2,500
New Zealand	2,553
Other countries	3,864
	£ 214,943

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,989,065
Rhodesia	24,655
Sweden	3,400
Norway	1,551
Denmark	1,066
Italy	1,093
Nyasaland Protectorate	1,952
Other countries	2,543
	£2,025,325

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 17th inst. to the 23rd inst. was dol 4.92 3/8 and the lowest dol 4.90 1/2.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Dull And Coals Neglected

CALCUTTA, Nov 9

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Only a limited turnover took place. Coals were neglected. Teas were dull Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 83/7; three and a half per cent Government paper 94/3; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 98/13; four per cent Loan 1960/70 109/4 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 124/4
Railway: Dehri Rohtas 9/12
Cottons: Dunbar ordy 118; Kesoram pref 119; New Victoria ordy 1/9
Coals: New Manbhoom 61; Standard 32/6

Jutes: Alliance 260; Anglo India 394 small lot; Bally 177; Barnagore 127; Budge Budge 255/8 small lots; Champdany 157 small lot; Clive 25/2 small lots; Howrah 46/9; Hukumchand pref 108; Kamarhatty 472; Kankinarrah 397; Lansdowne 130/8; Orient 166 small lot; National 21/10

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/4; Bengaliron 3/11; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Associated Hotel pref 85/8; B I Corporation ordy 3/11; Indian Rubber Manufg 17; Indian Cables 5; British Ceylon Corporation 9; Titaghur Paper ordy 23 small lot

Sugars: Basti 210; Samastipur 9 small lot.

Teas: Gielle pref 108; Tezpore ordy 9/10

Rubbers: Kompas 1.95 cts; Parit Perak 2.55 cts; Pajam 1.00 cts; Tapah 1.90 cts.—A. P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 8.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934|35	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	6,712	676	4,269	309 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2,129	287	1,339	132 „
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,684	229	1,549	153 „
Of which to Japan	414	60	545	52 „
Of which to China	15	6	36	5 „
Of which to Great Britain	429	60	203	9 „
Of which to Germany	214	14	169	9 „
Stock at New York	——	5	——	47 „
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,916	——	3,155 „
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	287	——	1,919 „
World's Visible Supply	——	7,629	——	8,756 „
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,388	——	6,833 „
Forwarded to the World s Mills (excluding linters)	3,430	400	2,754	247 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,687	378	2,445	157 „

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SOLDIERS' ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CLERK

Questions In Madras Council

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

In the Madras Council to-day the member from South Kanara asked whether it was a fact that six persons including a clerk were assaulted by a party of soldiers near the Munroe Estate on the night of November 2.

The Home Member replied that a complaint of assault has been made by the clerk at the Law College Police Station.

The questioner asked whether it was a fact that the Law College Police refused to take action saying that such things had become common and that they were helpless.

The Home Member replied in the negative adding that full investigation of the complaint was in progress.—A.P.

Jubbulpore.—The Governor of the C. P. and Lady Gowan, accompanied by Captain Caesar, Private Secretary, visited the Government Military Dairy Farm at Jubbulpore.

(Continued from column 7.)

deration the annexed opinion of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Co-ordination Committee, the following measures:—

(1) The increase by all appropriate measures of their imports in favour of such countries as may have suffered loss of Italian markets on account of the application of sanctions; (2) In order to facilitate this increase the taking into consideration of the obligations of mutual support and of the advantages which the trade of certain States Members of the League of Nations, not participating in the sanctions, would obtain from the application of these sanctions, in order to reduce by every appropriate means and to an equitable degree imports coming from these countries; (3) The promotion, by all means in their power, of business relations between firms interested in the sale of goods in Italian markets which have been lost owing to the application of sanctions and firms normally importing such goods; (4) Assistance generally in the organisation of the international marketing of goods with a view to offsetting any loss of Italian markets which the application of sanctions may have involved. They will also examine, under the same conditions, the possibility of financial or other measures to supplement the commercial measures, in so far as these latter may not ensure sufficient international mutual support.

III. The Co-ordination Committee requests the Committee of Eighteen, to afford, if necessary, to the Governments concerned the assistance contemplated at the beginning of Part II of the present proposal.—A. P.

"Sanctions" Offensive Against Italy

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL

League Decision To Starve Aggressor Of Implements Of War

The Co-ordination Committee adopted on October 16th the following resolution regarding Sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute:—

"The Committee of Co-ordination, considering that it is important to ensure rapid and effective application of the measures, which have been and may subsequently be proposed by the Committee; considering that it rests with each country to apply these measures in accordance with its public law and in particular, the powers of its Government in regard to execution of treaties; calls attention to the fact that the Members of the League, bound by the obligations, which flow from Article 16 of the Covenant, are under a duty to take the necessary steps to enable them to carry out these obligations with all requisite rapidity."

In pursuance of this, five proposals have been put forward the full text of which is as under:—

NO WAR IMPLEMENTS TO ITALY

With a view to facilitating for the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Articles 16 of the Covenant, the following measures should be taken forthwith. (1) The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations which are enforcing at the moment measures to prohibit or restrict the exportation re-exportation or transit of arms, munitions and implements of war to Ethiopia will annual these measures immediately. (2) The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will prohibit immediately the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the attached list. (3) The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will take such steps as may be necessary to secure that arms, munitions and implements of war, enumerated in the attached list, exported to countries other than Italy will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions. (4) The measures provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 are to apply to contracts in process of execution. Each Government is requested to inform the Committee through the Secretary-General of the League, within the shortest possible time of the measures, which it has taken in conformity with the above provisions.

ARMS, AMMUNITION & IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Category I:—(1) Rifles and carbines and their barrels; (2) Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres and their barrels; (3) Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms; (4) Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfulfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms; (5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge; Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains and armour-plate of all kinds.

Category II:—Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and sub-marines.

Category III:—(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial gun-mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units; (2) Aircraft-engines.

Category IV:—Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 11b. 6oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

Category V:—(1) Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare. (2) Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare; (3) Powder for war purposes and explosives.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

With a view to facilitating for the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant, the following measures should be taken forthwith:—

The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will forthwith take all measures necessary to render impossible the following operations:—(1) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government, (2) All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, over draft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government. (3) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere; (4) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation; (5) All issues of shares or other capital floatations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital floatations in Italy or elsewhere; (6) the Governments will take all measures necessary to render impossible the transactions mentioned in paras 1 to 5, whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

The Governments are invited to put in operation at once such of the measures recommended as can be enforced without fresh legislation, and to take all practicable steps to secure that the measures recommended are completely put into operation by October 31st, 1935. Any Governments which find it impossible to secure the requisite legislation by that date are requested to inform the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the date by which they expect to be able to do so.

Each Government is requested to inform the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the League, within the shortest possible time of the measures which it has taken in conformity with the above provisions.

BAN ON ITALIAN EXPORTS

With a view to facilitating for the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant, the following measures should be taken: (1) The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will prohibit the importation into their territories of all goods (other than gold or silver bullion and coin) consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions, from whatever place arriving; (2) Goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition unless 25 per cent. or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to processes undergone since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions; (3) Goods the subject of existing contracts will not be excepted from the prohibition; (4) Goods "en route" at the time of imposition of the prohibition will be excepted from its operation. In giving effect to this provision, Governments may, for convenience of administration, fix an appropriate date, having regard to the normal time necessary for transport from Italy after which goods will become subject to the prohibition; (5) Personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions may also be excepted from its operation.

Having regard to the importance of collective and so far as possible, simultaneous action in regard to the measures recommended, each Government is requested to inform the Co-ordination Committee, through the Secretary-General, as soon as possible, and not later than October 28th, of the date on which it could be ready to bring these measures into operation. The Co-ordination Committee will meet on October 31st for the purpose of fixing, in the light of the replies received, the date of the coming-into force of the said measures.

EMBARGO ON CERTAIN EXPORTS TO ITALY.

With a view to facilitating for the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant, the following measures should be taken: (1) The Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will extend the application of paragraph 2 of Proposal I of the Co-ordination Committee to the following articles as regards their exportation and re-exportation to Italy and Italian possessions, which will accordingly be prohibited; (a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals; (b) rubber; (c) Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium-oxide), iron-ore and scrap-iron; Chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese and ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium; Tin and tin-ore.

List (c) above includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys;

(2) The Government of the Members of the League of Nations will take such steps as may be necessary to secure that the articles mentioned in para 1 above exported to countries other than Italy or Italian possessions will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions;

(3). The measures provided for in paras 1 and 2 above are to apply to contracts in course of execution;

(4) Goods en route at the time of imposition of the prohibition will be expected from its operation. In giving effect to this provision, Governments may, for convenience of administration, fix an appropriate date, having regard to the normal time necessary for transport to Italy or Italian possessions, after which goods will become subject to the prohibition. Having regard to the importance of collective and so far as possible, simultaneous action in regard to the measures recommended, each Government is requested to inform the Co-ordination Committee, through the Secretary-General, as soon as possible, and not later than October 28th, of the date on which it could be ready to bring these measures into operation. The Committee of Co-ordination will meet on October 31st for the purpose of fixing, in the light of the replies received, the date of the coming into force of the said measures.

The attention of the Co-ordination Committee has been drawn to the possible extension of the above proposal to a certain number of other articles. It entrusts the Committee of Eighteen with the task of making any suitable proposals to Governments on this subject.

ORGANISATION OF MUTUAL SUPPORT

The Co-ordination Committee draws the special attention of all Governments to their obligations under para 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant, according to which the Members of the League undertake mutually to support one another in the application of the economic and financial measures taken under this article.

I. With a view to carrying these obligations into effect, the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will: (a) adopt immediately measures to assure that no action taken as a result of Article 16 will deprive any country applying sanction of such advantages as the commercial agreements concluded by the participating States with Italy afforded it through the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause; (b) take appropriate steps with a view to replacing, within the limits of the requirements of their respective countries, imports from Italy by the import of similar products from the participating States; (c) be willing, after the application of economic sanctions, to enter into negotiations with any participating country which has sustained a loss with a view to increasing the sale of goods so as to offset any loss of Italian markets which the application of sanctions may have involved; (d) in cases in which they have suffered no loss in respect of any given commodity, abstain from demanding the application of any most-favoured-nation clause in the case of any privileges granted under paras (b) and (c) in respect of that commodity.

MEASURES OF ASSISTANCE.

II. With the above objects, the Governments, will, if necessary with the assistance of the Committee of Eighteen, study, in particular, the possibility of adopting, within the limits of their existing obligations, and taking into consi-

(Continued in column 4.)

Buying In Cotton On Bullish Bureau

Crop And Ginning Figures Below Expectation

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE 11,141,000 BALES

YIELD PER ACRE 186.1lbs. GINNING BALES 7,750,000

Lower Bureau figures caused general buying in New York cotton market on Friday and a rise of 15 to 17 points was recorded.

With consumers holding off Americans last season, the consumption figures according to Garside were 11,354,000 bales and the carry-over was reduced to 9 million bales.

This season the consumption is expected to reach 12½ million bales reducing the carry-over by at least one million bales.

Present prices are about 1½ cents per lb. below and we look for substantial advance eventually and advise purchases on all easy markets.

REALISING CHECKED ADVANCE

Bombay, Nov. 9.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was influenced by the bullish Bureau report issued by the U. S. Agricultural Department as under:—

Crop estimate	11,141,000 bales
Yield per acre	186.1 lbs.
Ginnings	7,750,000 bales

These figures being below general expectation were followed by general buying and prices recorded a sharp rise of 96 cents per lb. Later on there was some hedge selling and realising which resulted in a small decline from the highest level reached. The action of the market was impressive and the general feeling is in favour of cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 5 points with March 11.06. There was some Southern hedge selling and prices declined 11 points from the opening level and March was quoted 10.95 which was the lowest level for the day.

After the receipt of the Bureau report prices were 14 points higher with March 11.15. There was general buying and a further rise of 10 points was recorded and March was quoted 11.25 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some realising and Southern hedge selling which resulted in a small decline but the offerings were well absorbed and the market closed at a net rise of 15 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 11.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also firm with active buying and closed at a rise of 17 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 18 points at 11.68c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 4 points with March 6.17. There was trade calling and short covering before the Bureau report was the special feature. Trade calling early in the afternoon was followed by short covering and speculative buying on bullish Bureau report. The market was very steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.47d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

The East Indian Cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close January was quoted 5.56, March 5.53 and May 5.51.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was continued good demand for Egyptian cotton which in the absence of offerings resulted in a further rise. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points with Spot Cotton 11 points higher at 9.57. Uppers futures advanced 12 to 15 points and Spot Cotton prices were raised by 8 points at 7.28d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was strong with improved buying. Sakels futures gained 31 to 32 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 23 to 25 points with Sakel Nov. 16.18 and Ashmouni December 12.66.

GOOD TO BUY

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The lower Bureau figures caused general buying and a further advance. With consumers holding off Americans last season the consumption figures according to Garside were 11,354,000 bales and the carry over reduced to 9 million bales.

This season, with prices about 1-1|2 cents per lb. cheaper, and a free selling policy, American cotton is rapidly going out of sight and consumption figures may easily be 12-1|2 million lbs. or more. This will entail a further considerable reduction in the carry-over and when it is remembered that Government ho'd about 5 million lbs. which, according to their last statements will not be released below 13 cts. per lb., we see no reason why prices should not gradually work towards this level. Hedge-selling may cause set-backs from time to time on which we advise purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. March Highest (2-5 p.m.)	11.25+24
N. Y. March Lowest (10-55 a.m.)	10.95—06
Liverpool March Highest	6.27+14
Liverpool March Lowest	6.16+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Production 1,11,41,000. Ginned 77,50,000. Good trade demand continues. Higher markets appear inevitable.

Liverpool.—Report is considered "bullish". Lancashire yarn business is healthy with prospects of continuance. American yarn spinners are inclined to take their full requirements. With the lights before us, we advise purchases.

Liverpool.—Small ginnings create doubts if Bureau crop figure will be realised. Looks like gradually hardening trend but no broad speculative buying probable pending Supreme Court decision.

Liverpool.—Bureau definitely bullish. Trade good buyers. Bullish especially when hedge selling completed.

New York.—Expect a further advance. Think crop has been overestimated.

New York.—Crop has deteriorated since 31st October. Trade prospects good. Recommend buying.

New York.—Estimate construed bullish. Strong demand from spinners. Better demand for speculation. Indications seem to favour a continuation of advance. Prefer buying near months.

New York.—Bureau Report smaller than expected induced trade and outside buying. Spot houses sold on scale.

New York.—Agricultural Department Report is bullish. Effect of Report discounted. Hedge selling increasing on the advance. Think we are in a trading area with sales on bulges preferable. Look forward to better prices later in the season.

New York.—Bureau accentuating diminishing free supply with consumption likely to exceed crop. Expect gradually higher prices.

New York.—Hedge selling and realising checked advance. Into-sight movement decreasing. Market is acting well. Expect higher prices later on.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

December	11.39
January	11.33
March	11.25
May	11.25
July	11.20
October	11.02
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. Nov. 9.

December	11.36
January	11.27
Middling Spot	11.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 9.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	73.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10.000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan.|Feb. sellers 26'4-1|2.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Nov. sellers 27|7-1|2.

South Australian (Wheat) Parcels: Nov. sellers 29|3.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	9
Amer Forn Power Gold D.	67
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per centP	29
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	67
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	75
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	94
Consolidated Gas	33
United Corpn.	7
American Tel. and Tel.	149
Western Union Telg.	68 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
New York Central	22 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	46 3/4
American Smelting	58
Int. Nickel of Canada	34
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amr. Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	21
General Motor	57 3/4
General Electric	38
Goodyear Tyre	23
Socony	12
National Dairy	14
Chase Bank	35
National City Bank	32

Market firm and active. Utilities a feature. General Motors sold in October 130,000 units. Carloadings up 68,000. Total business 3 million.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

November	6.36
December	6.33
January	6.29
February	6.28
March	6.28
April	6.27
May	6.26
June	6.24
July	6.23
August	6.17
September	6.10
October	6.04
November	6.00
Middling Spot	6.55

To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations

January	6.30
March	6.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

November	9.10
January	8.80
March	8.65
May	8.59
July	8.54
October	8.56
November	8.41
F.G.F. Spot	9.62

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.85
Fine	6.00
Superfine	6.15
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.83
Superfine	5.98
Choice	6.13
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.51
Fully Good	4.61
Fine	4.73
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.61
Fine	4.73
Superfine	4.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 9.

Market:—Steady.

Spot	29-5|16
Forward	29-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|1|3-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 7|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 9.

T.T. London on:—

New York Closing rate	4.92-11|16
Paris	74.79
Berlin	12.25
Madrid	33.07
Amsterdam	7.25-1|4
Brussels	29.13
Milan	60.65
Berne	15.14-1|2
Prague	119.12

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: November sellers £10-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Nov.|Dec. sellers £12-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: Nov.|Dec. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Torio (Hull|Con't) c.i.f. ton: Nov.|Dec. sellers £13-15-0.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton: Nov.|Dec. sellers £13-12-6.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 6-3|8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 9.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov September

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 272 1/4

Banks selling T T 270 1/4

Banks buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 651

Banks buyin D D 571

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 97 1/4 nominal.

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 82

SINGAPORE

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.92 1-2 8th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/5 1/2 9th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/2 9/16 9th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th inst.

Java/London 7.21 9th inst.

London/Paris 74.76 8th inst.

London/Belgium 29.13 1/2 8th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 8th inst

London/Italy 60 65 8th inst

London/Berlin 12.23 1/2 8th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th inst.

London/New York 4.92 5/16 8th inst

London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-1-5 1/2 7th inst. £7-1-5 8th inst

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 7th inst. 29 5/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 1/8 7th inst 29 3/16 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst. 65 5/8 8th inst

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 7th inst. 5/8 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 7th inst. 7/8 per cent 8th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

ARMISTICE DAY

All American markets will reain closed on Monday the 11th inst. being "Armistice Day."

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Nov. 9.

Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 5/0/6.

Maha Rs. 5/1.

Jotta Re. 0/8/3.

Groundnut January Rs. 2/11/3.

Jotta Re 0/3/9.

Sutar Magsar Rs. 105/12.

Jotta Rs. 2/8.

Sugar ready Rs. 4/14.

Shipment Rs. 4/2/6 to Rs. 4/3/6.

Corrugate ready Rs. 9/10

Maha Fagan Rs. 9/8.

Khela S.S. Rs. 15/12.

PATAN MARKETS

Patan, Nov. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Mug	1 -0 0
Adad	1 8 0
Juvar	0 14 0
Gavar	1 0 0
Gur	1 1 0
Teelseed	3 9 0
Bajri	0 14 0
Math	0 14 0
Choli	1 4 0
Bajri	1 1 0
Val	1 7 0
Tuver	1 7 0
Sarsav	2 14 0
Castorseed	2 6 0

Indian Cotton Prices To Be Maintained

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their report state that the reduction in the crop estimate coupled with the ease with which the crop is being marketed, compels us to think well of the market and we have no hesitation in recommending purchases now and on all temporary setbacks. For the present our bullish enthusiasm is restricted to the American markets as we doubt whether the Indian crop can be marketed at the existing parity with other growths; at the same time we feel convinced that early arrivals of our crop will be readily taken care of and that before the full pressure of our crop is felt the American markets will have advanced sufficiently to permit the price of Indian cotton to be maintained.'

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:

Nov|Dec nominal per cwt 7|4-1|2.

C and F Bombay:

Nov|Dec. nominal per cwt 7|1-1|2

C and F Karachi:—

Nov|Dec. nominal per cwt 7|1-1|2

OILS

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Nov|Dec. sellers 24|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Jan|April sellers 24|7-1|2

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-7|16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 219/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218/12 on realising. Later on there was active buying by professional operators and prices advanced to Rs 220/4. The undertone of the market was good.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but opened steady at a rise of 2 points In the local market prices improved to Rs. 220/8 for Broach A/M delivery. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 221 but profit taking checked the rise and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 220/8

Oomra D/J Rs. 203/12

Oomra March Rs. 202/12

Bengal D/J Rs. 154/8

Bengal March Rs. 154

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

C. P. 1 Fine	224/226
C. P. 2 Fine	216/218
Arvi Fine	....
Ellichpur Fine	216/218
Berar Fine	216/218
Khandesh Fine	213/215
Jalna/Sailu Fine	213/215
Burwah Sanavad Fine	215/218
Broach Fine	239/244
Punjab/American	229/234
Cambodia	289/291
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/261
Compta Good	264/269
Westerns	249/254
Kampala	359/351
Busoga	357
Jinja	347
New Manza	329

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 9

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	72	7,670
Central India	141	14,063
Barsi and Nagar	523	6,802
Hyderabad Gaorani	49	1,106
Berar	93	5,789
Central Provinces	324	3,231
Total Oomras	1,210	38,681
Dholera	66	6,677
N W Provinces	1	7,801
Rajputana	246	14,553
Sind-Punjab	614	26,963
Broach	...	2,965
Coompta and Dharwar	...	3,438
Westerns Northerns	78	5,178
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	257	3,890
Persian	...	5
American	...	2,913
Egyptian and African	1,650	40,825
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	4,102	154,241

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 7th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,924	55,706
Japan and China	1,118	127,020
Coast Ports	344	4,454
Up-country by Rail	...	34,923
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,596
Total	4,386	235,790

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach AIM.	21 0 0
Teji on Rs. 240	5 8 0
Teji on Rs. 250	4 0 0
Teji on Rs. 275	1 8 0
Mandi on Rs. 200	3 8 0
Mandi on Rs. 190	1 12 0
Mandi on Rs. 175	1 0 0
Monthly	4 10 0
Difference Rs. 2	2 2 0

JALNA MARKET

Jalna, Nov. 8.

Cotton arrivals cart 100 increased arrivals expected after four days. P selling price Rs 29/4. Cottonseed new Rs. 7/10, Linseed Rs. 15/11/0. Castorseed Rs. 15 Kardi Rs. 11, Tuver Dal Rs. 13/8 Teelseed Rs. 22. Groundnuts Rs. 7/4 to 9. Bajri Rs 8/4. Kurdi Oil Rs. 37/8. Kardi Cake Rs. 5. Kulthi Rs. 6/6, Adad Rs 84.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,848
Linseed	1,607
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	190
Gingellyseed	255
Poppyseed	82
Groundnuts	7,599
Castorseed	3,268
Rice	23,061
Myrabollams	551
Cottonseed	1,120
Gram	2,196
Joowar	587
Maize	383
Bajree	511
	Tons.
Coal	2,979

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 8-11-35	3987000	2444000
Receipts yesterday 8-11-35	67000	35000
Exports to date 8-11-35	1614000	1483000
Stock at Ports 1-11-35	2778000	3162000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-11-35	253000	1879000
Stock at Liverpool 1-11-35	460000	937000
Visible Supply 1-11-35	7345000	8880000
Quantity in sight 1-11-35	6633000	3930000
Quantity out of sight 1-11-35	3030000	2567000

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local Share Bazar remained closed and will also remain close on Monday for settlement purposes.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th November	4,110
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	150,139
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	117,610
Increase	32,529

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Broach A/M 1936 Op 216 1/4; Highest 217; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 217

Oomra D/J. Op. 199 3/4; Highest 200 3/4; Lowest 199 3/4; Closing 200

Oomra March Op. 196 1/2; Highest 197; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 197.

Bengal D/J. Op 151; Highest 151 3/4; Lowest 151; Closing 151 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 150 1/2; Highest 151 1/4; Lowest 150 1/2; Closing 151

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 21.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 5 1/2.

NIGHT MARKET.

Before Bureau.—

Broach A/M. Op. 216 1/4; Highest 216 3/4; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 216 1/4

After Bureau.—

Op 219; Highest 219 1/2; Lowest 218; Closing 219 1/2.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

December 164 January 162 March 166 May 168 July 160 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 218/8—Liverpool May 1936 6.23 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 218/8—New York May 11.16 Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Nov. 9.

	Rs. a. p
Ryam	9 1 6
Champaran	9 1 6
Samastipur	8 15 0
Lohat Siding	9 1 6
Motihari	8 11 6
Chanpatiya	8 15 0
Marhowrah	9 2 0
Pachrukhi	9 0 0
Pertabpur	8 15 0
Gaureepur	9 1 0
Sarayan	9 0 0
Sasamosa	8 14 0
Ghughly	8 12 0
Pharenda	8 12 0
Waltergauj	8 13
Basti	9 0 0
Ram Khetan	8 11 0
Luxmiganj	8 11 0
Padrauna	8 11 0
Diamond	8 13 0
Siswa Bazar	8 12 0
Nawabganj	8 1? 6
Pursa	8 10 0
Majholia	8 11 6
Bhavnan	8 13 0
Jarwal Road	8 12 6
Balrampur	9 0 0
Khadda	8 11 0
Reega	8 11 0
Biswan	9 0 0
Sakhari	9 1 6
Semapur	9 4 0
Harinagar	8 11 0
Khatkuiyan	8 11 0
Captainganj	8 12 0
Hathua	8 15 0
Baitalpur	8 11 6
Hasanpur	8 11 0
Tamkohi	8 11 0
Behta	8 15 0
Dehri	8 12 0
Rampur	9 10 0
Pilibhit	9 2 0
Maholi	9 1 0
Baheri Kesar	9 4 0
Cawnpore	9 3 6
Gootiya	9 4 0

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Offtake In Excess Of U. S. Crop

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote our weekly report on Thursday we have now received the Bureau Report giving a crop estimate of 11,141,000 as compared with 11,464,000 bales a month ago, being a reduction of 323,000 bales. This was an unexpectedly low figure and is likely to bring a further advance in the price of American Cotton.

The Ginning Report was also published yesterday and stated that up till the end of October the total ginnings were 7,750,000 bales. This figure is below the figure of last year at the same date by 170,000 bales and last year's total ginnings were only 9,472,000 bales. Admittedly the crop this year is late, but it would appear earlier estimates of this year's American crop have been too high and the chances are that the final crop may be less than 11,000,000 bales. Up to date the takings of American cotton this season are running appreciably ahead of last year when the consumption of American cotton by the World was more than the present estimate for this year's crop. This indicates an offtake this year in excess of the crop which means that some of the loan cotton will be required. As it is believed none of this cotton will be for sale until such time as the price reaches 13 Cents a further advance to this level seems probable. American cotton is still cheap as compared with the produce of India which grows the second largest crop in the world so there is no immediate fear of spinners changing over from Americans to Indians.

LOCAL SITUATION

India this year promises to produce a very large crop and prices in Bombay have been kept high. Our carryover is small and consequently floating hedges have been less than usual. Speculative sentiment has been bullish and with our crop being a little late there has been so far no selling pressure. After the unfortunate experiences of last season when frost destroyed so much of our crop there has been less straddle selling than in previous years. Also after last season's experiences Exporters have been less inclined to discount the parity by accepting bids below the market and covering in the American Futures markets. The nett result is that less of our New Crop has been sold out of the country than usual at this time of the year. Once our crop moves in volume export commitments will be filled up rapidly, and hedging pressure will soon be felt. This must bring about a widening of parity between American and Indian cottons and we strongly advise purchases in Liverpool or New York against sales in Bombay. It is extremely unlikely we shall have frost damage again this year as such occurrences are very rare in this country.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local silver market opened quiet to-day at Rs. 66/6 but soon advanced to Rs. 66/14 on active buying and covering influenced by reports on embargo on exports of silver. The gold market was quiet but steady. It is reported that stocks of silver are low at Shanghai and no dollars will be allowed to export.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 12 6
Kartak delivery	66 13 0
Magsar delivery	67 0 6
Ready gold	34 14 9
Kartak delivery	34 14 9
Magsar delivery	34 14 6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bar gold valued at Rs. 64,30,770 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended to-day.

Total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,51,35,24,989.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Nov. 8.

November	65.90—10
December	65.85+05
March	65.99—18

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with restricted turnover. Ready Sugar prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt. during the week mainly due to disappointing demand from consuming centres and expected heavy arrivals in course of a month. In Forward Positions, weakness was mainly due to heavy pressure of sales and October and Nov-December prices declined by about 3 1/2 annas per cwt. Jan-March shipment prices also registered a drop of about 1 1/2 annas per cwt. During the week 'Navas' limit was maintained at the last limit of F.4.30. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs 13/15/6 and 13/13/6.

October Rs. 4/5 and 4/3.

Nov-December Rs. 4/5/6 and 4/2/6.

Jan-March Rs. 4/6 and 4/4/6.

Arrivals—S. S. Himalaya arrived during the week with about 16822 bags of Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar.—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of October 1935 was estimated at about 3615 bags. Offtake and Stocks.—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/13/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Himalaya Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Ranee Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Silver Ash Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Ssipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 4/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 4/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/15/6 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

The followng are the members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee constituted in pursuance of subsection (1) of Section IV of the India Coffee Cess Act, 1935, to receive and expend the proceeds of Coffee Cess:—

Mr. D. G. Munroe, Mr. Karavanda Chengappa, Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, Mr. Parameshwaran Pillai, Mr. K. Krishna Warriar, Dr. F. X. De'Souza, Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar, Mr. Manlapandra Thimayya, Mr. A. E J. Micholls, Mr. J. H. Sprott, Mr. W. K. M. Langley, and Mr. B. C. Hurt. —United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1935

Majority Of Workers In Debt

74 Per Cent Live In One-Room Tenement

Family Budget Report Of The Labour Office

The second enquiry into the family budgets of the working classes in Bombay City was conducted by the Labour Office between May 1932 and June 1933. One of the objects of this enquiry was to obtain a reliable basis for the revision of the Bombay working class cost of living index number which is published regularly every month in the "Labour Gazette." A report based on the results of the enquiry has now been published.

The enquiry was conducted by the Lady Investigators of the Labour Officer who filled in the schedules specially drawn up for the purpose by visiting the predominantly working class localities, namely, the E, F and G Wards of Bombay City. A sample of three in a hundred tenements in the selected localities was taken. In all 1,514 family budgets were collected out of which 1,469 were accepted for final tabulation. Of the total number of budgets accepted, 947 or 64.47 per cent related to workers employed in the cotton mill industry.

An analysis of the budget by religion and caste reveals that over 90 per cent of the workers are Hindus and about 5 per cent Muhammadans. Among the Hindus, Marathas form the largest proportion of industrial workers. Next in importance are the backward (depressed) classes such as the Mahars, Chamars, Mochis, etc., who account for a little over 20 per cent. Over 60 per cent of the industrial force in Bombay hails from the Konkan. The Ratnagiri District in the Konkan supplies Bombay with half its industrial labour. The next region in importance is the Deccan, which accounts for 29 per cent.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY

A matter of both sociological and economic interest is the constitution of the family in view of the prevalence of the joint family system, especially among the Hindus. With a view to ascertaining, therefore, to what extent the bread winner of the family is called upon to support not only his wife and minor children but other relatives, the families were analysed into two classes, namely, natural families and joint households. The classification shows that the joint family system is by no means universal among the working classes of Bombay City, only slightly over one-third of the families being joint households.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY

The average number of persons residing with the family in the city comes to 3.70 consisting of 1.33 men, 1.26 women and 1.11 children under 14. In addition, 0.65 persons are dependent upon the family although they live away from the family.

WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS

Out of the 3.70 persons in the family, 1.53 are earners and 2.17 dependants. Of the 1.53 earners, 1.19 are men and 0.34 are women. The employment of children, especially in factories, has practically disappeared in Bombay City. Of the total number of families considered, 826 or 56.23 per cent. contained one wage earner, 538 or 36.62 per cent two wage earners, 79 or 5.38 per cent three wage earners, 21 or 1.43 per cent four wage earners and five or 0.34 per cent five wage earners. Of the 1,754 male earners covered by the inquiry, the bulk of them (71.15 per cent.) were in the age groups 25 to 45. In the case of female wage earners, the age distribution is more even, falling within the groups 15 to 40. In 71.43 per cent of the natural families the only earner is the head of the family. In 23.73 per cent of the cases both the head of the family and his wife work. In the remaining cases the earners are either sons or daughters while, very rarely, the man has more than one wife whom he sends to work. While, however, in the case of natural families, in the majority of cases the head is the only earner, in joint families the story is somewhat different. In only 31 per cent of the cases is the head of the family the only earner. In nearly 28 per cent of the cases the head of the family and another adult male, usually his brother, are earners. In a considerable proportion of cases or about 16 per cent the two workers are the head of the family and an adult female. In 9 per cent of the cases both the head of the family and the wife go to work. In the remaining cases two or more males or females are also earners.

INCOME OF THE FAMILY

Over 62 per cent of the families fall within the income groups Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The average monthly income of the family comes to slightly over Rs. 50. An analysis of the monthly income shows that of the income of Rs. 50-1-7, Rs. 39-13-6 is the contribution of men, Rs. 4-13-7 the contribution of women, Re. 0-0-2 of children and Rs. 5-6-4 come from other sources. Of the additional income, over 90 per cent is from boarders and lodgers.

EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY

The average monthly expenditure of the family is Rs. 45-15-9. Except in the income groups "below Rs. 30" and "Rs. 30 to Rs. 40" the income is in excess of the expenditure and in the income group "Rs. 90 and over" the surplus left at the end of the month is about 22.5 per cent of the monthly income. It is important to remember that this was the position at the time of the enquiry and the wage-cuts which have taken place since then, especially in the cotton mill industry, may have tended either to affect the monthly surplus or lower the standard of living. The following table shows the actual and percentage distribution of expenditure on the various groups of commodities and services which comprise a family budget:

Groups	Average monthly expenditure Rs. a. p.	Percentage to total
Food	21 6 10	46.60
Fuel and lighting	3 4 4	7.11
Clothing, footwear, etc.,	3 9 0	7.75
Bedding and household necessaries	0 1 0	0.13
Houserent	5 14 3	12 81
Miscellaneous	11 12 4	25.60
	45 15 9	100.00

The average monthly income of the family of a cotton mill worker is slightly higher than the average monthly income of all workers, being Rs. 52-8-11. The average monthly expenditure of a cotton mill worker's family is also slightly higher than that of all workers, being Rs. 47-4-11.

HOUSING

Of the 1,469 families whose budgets were collected, 1,085 or nearly 74 per cent were found to be living in one room tenements and 373 or 25 per cent in two room tenements. Of those living in one room tenements, in no fewer than 145 cases the tenement was shared between two families. More than half of the tenements belong to private landlords. Over 50 per cent of the families are required to pay a rent of between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per month. Taking all incomes, the percentage expenditure on house rent per month comes to 12.81 of the total expenditure. In the lowest income group, about 17 per cent of the expenditure is incurred on house rent, while in the highest income group, this percentage is 10 16. The average floor space per person comes to 31.26 sq. ft. In 995 or 74.48 per cent of cases, the average floor space available per person is 29.34 square feet and in 331 or 24.77 per cent of cases it is 35.82 square feet only.

INDEBTEDNESS

74.74 per cent of the total number of families are indebted, the average indebtedness per indebted family being about Rs. 175 and the average for all families being about Rs. 130. Considered in relation to the monthly income, the average family owes 2.6 times its monthly income and the indebted family 3 1/2 times as much. In nearly 27 per cent of the cases the main cause of the indebtedness of the family was unemployment. This high percentage was no doubt due to the fact that during the period covered by the enquiry there was considerable dislocation of trade and industry owing to communal riots, trade depression and industrial unrest. Of the average debt of Rs. 130 per month, about Rs. 25 were borrowed because the individual was unemployed. In nearly 23 per cent of the cases indebtedness was attributed to expenditure incurred on marriages. The average indebtedness on this account comes to about Rs. 48. In 12 per cent of the cases, the family incurred a debt to meet expenditure during sickness and for this cause it was indebted to the extent of nearly Rs. 13. The total indebtedness of the families (1,469) considered was nearly two lakhs of rupees. The rate of interest charged varied from 18 3/4 per cent to 150 per cent, the most common rate reported being 75 per cent per annum. The security furnished for loans was "personal security" in the majority of cases.

BACHELOR TAX FOR KARACHI?

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

In view of there being a large number of bachelors in the City on the one hand, and numerous girls of marriageable ages who cannot find willing husbands on the other, Dr. G. T. Hingorani, a Municipal Councillor, has given notice of a proposal which is expected to be moved at the next meeting of the Corporation and runs as follows:

"That bachelors who have decent income from Rs. 100 and onwards per month and whose age ranges from 25 to 40 years, be called upon to pay a tax called "Bachelor Tax" at the rate of 25 per cent of their income."—United Press.

New President Of Medical Association

MADRAS, November 7.

Dr. U. Rama Rau has been elected as the President of the Indian Medical Association for the ensuing year and he is presiding over the XII All-India Conference at Nagpur in December, 1935.—A.P.

JODHPUR FLYING CLUB'S ACTIVITIES

JODHPUR, Nov. 9.

In consequence of the re-equipment of its fleet of aeroplanes there has been a considerable revival of activity in the Jodhpur Flying Club.

His Highness the Maharaja is receiving instruction in "Night" and "Blind" flying, qualified pilots are familiarising themselves with the new types and several members, including the Chief Minister, are undergoing elementary training. On the occasion of the opening of the new hangar on the Jaipur State Aerodrome at Sangamor on the 25th inst., by Sir Frank Noyce, it is hoped that the Club will be able to organise a formation of no fewer than six different types.—United Press.

Earth Tremor At Mettur

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

A Mettur Correspondent writes to a local paper:—That a slight earth tremor was felt at Mettur on 5th instant accompanied by a rumbling noise. A similar tremor he says was felt a fortnight ago. No damage was caused and the tremor on both occasions lasted for about a second.

RANGA ATTACKS "INCLUSION" FEE

Fresh Levy On Madras Wet Lands Is Highly Improper And Unfair, He Says

CUDDAPAH: Nov. 8.

"This is unfair and improper," says Prof. N. G. Ranga, Congress M.L.A., commenting on the Madras Government's levy of an Inclusion Fee of Rs. 25 upon each acre of new wet land in Kistna and Guntur Districts.

Commenting on the Madras Inclusion Fee Prof. Ranga said:—

"The installation of six feet shutters on the Kistna Anicut has made the extension of "Anicut" under irrigation by about a lakh of acres in Kistna and 60,000 acres in Guntur District a practical proposition. As a result of this, the Government stand to gain an additional land revenue of at least Rs. 8 lakhs per annum, that is as much as was spent upon the installation of the shutters.

"Properly speaking," says Mr. Ranga, "the Government ought to have offered remission of land revenue for the first 5 years in consideration of the heavy expenses of improvement and manuring of these lands to be incurred in the beginning by the peasants. Instead, the Madras Government proposed to impose the resettlement enhancements in addition to raising the "taramwari" classification of those lands.

IMPROPER AND UNFAIR

"This is unjust enough. But to demand such a heavy Inclusion Fee of Rs. 25 per acre of the new wet land of every peasant is highly unfair and improper. I sincerely hope that the Madras Council will realise in time the inequality of this impost and press the Government to give up its present none-too-civilised method.

"I am, however, conscious of the fact that such an imposition of the Inclusion Fee, high though it is, may with justice be inflicted upon individual holdings of 100 acres and more of this new wet-anicut, since to the owners of such large holdings the conversion of dry land into wet land will confer a windfall of a steep rise in the capital value of such holdings. While I am anxious that poor peasants ought to be exempt from such a fee, I am even more anxious to see that the State derives a portion of the value of land created mostly by its own action. Indeed it is quite in the fitness of things that the State shall demand not Rs. 25 only, but much more per acre of land, as a tax upon the unearned capitalised income of the landholders owing more than 100 acres of new wet land to whom such holdings are more a capital asset than a source of livelihood."—United Press.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Nov 9.

Mr. Murari Lal, a young millionaire and a distant relation of late Lala Raghu Mal, a philanthropist of Delhi, was arrested by the police on the strength of a warrant issued from Bharatpur under sections 420 and 406 I. P. C. He was produced in the court of the A.D.M. who released him on a bail of Rs.5,000.—United Press.

Calcutta Distillery Raid Echo

CALCUTTA, Nov 9.

The vast scale on which liquor manufactured by the Calcutta distillery which was recently raided and seized by the Calcutta Police has been spread all over the country, is revealed by the seizure by the Local Excise Police of more than 40 cases of this liquor from four wellknown local wine merchants.

Police are vigorously inquiring.—A. P.

ADDRESSES AND PURSES TO RAJEN BABU

SWARAJ THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE

Rajen Babu On Country's Shortcomings

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

"After all, Swaraj won by violence will have to be maintained, not only against the foreigner but even as amongst ourselves in the country divided by so many religious communities and other considerations. You cannot retain Swaraj for long unless you proceed on the basis of non-violence. This non-violence is bound to bring us Swaraj," observed Babu Rajendra Prasad addressing a public meeting at Madras this morning.

Continuing Rajen Babu said, what we need is loyalty, not so much to individual as to the institution which has been working all these years for the attainment of Swaraj in this country.

Mr. Satyamurti presiding observed Rajen Babu was presented, during his tour in Tamil Nadu with purses exceeding Rs. 19,000 and although it was poor, it had been contributed by even the poorest spontaneously.

Babu Rajendra Prasad travelled more than 1,990 miles by car and 813 miles by train. Twenty Municipalities three District Boards and 28 Panchayats had presented him with addresses. He had addressed more than 100 meetings.

RAJEN BABU ON ANDHRA TOUR

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who returned to Madras this morning, is completing his tour of Tamil Nadu. He paid a visit to Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Congress, after which he addressed a largely attended public meeting at the Congress House where he was presented with a purse of Rs. 1,000. He immediately left by the Grand Trunk Express on a tour of Andhra Desa.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the move for a change of venue for the Congress session consequent on the differences among Lucknow Congress leaders, Rajen Babu said, "from what I learn now, I believe they are settling differences among themselves and there will be no necessity to change the venue for the Congress session from Lucknow."—A.P.

MADRAS GLAD TO HOLD CONGRESS SESSION

MADRAS, November 9.

"The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee would be glad to shoulder the responsibility and honour of holding the Congress session in Madras if it is asked to do so in time", declared Mr. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee on his return to Madras to-day interviewed in connection with the rumoured change of venue of the Congress.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Gandhiji Favours Jawaharlal

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Enquiries in responsible Congress circles reveal that there is a general agreement among Congress leaders that Pandit Jawaharlal should preside over the next Session of the Congress It is understood that Gandhiji, who was consulted at the time of the Working Committee meeting at Wardha, was definitely pro-Jawaharlal.

It is further learnt that Dr. Ansari has written suggesting Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's name and claiming freedom to work for his nomination. Mr. Rajagopalachari, however, is understood to be adamant on his retirement.

It is gathered that Congress circles have no apprehension due to Pandit Jawaharlal having Socialistic views. On the other hand, feelings seem to be that in the interest of national solidarity as well as that of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal should shoulder the responsibility of the office of President.—United Press.

Enthusiastic Reception At The French Settlement

TRANQUEBAR, (By Mail.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, was given an enthusiastic reception to-day at Karaikal, the French India Settlement, Tranquebar, and Mayavaram where several addresses and purses were presented to him.

At Karaikal the address on behalf of the public was read and presented by Mons. Arangaswami Naicker, Mayor of Tirunaular and President of the Harijan Seva Sangham.

A students' address was presented in a silver plate by a lad of 10. A purse containing Rs. 187 was also presented.

STRONG PLEA FOR UNITY

Replying to the address, Babu Rajendra Prasad dwelt on the problem of communal harmony and pleaded for the establishment of unity among all the communities. He exhorted the people to devote themselves to the problem of untouchability, and get rid of the disabilities under which the Harijans were suffering. He appealed to them for the revival of village industries and for support to home-made goods.

TRANQUEBAR ADDRESS

At Tranquebar, the President received a public address and a purse. The address referred to the fact that the Tranquebar area was the home of several coworkers of Gandhiji in the South African struggle including Nagappan and Narayanaswami, two martyrs in that struggle.

AFRICAN DETERMINATION

Babu Rajendra Prasad was evidently moved when replying to this address, he said: "The object of the Congress is to extend the work started in South Africa. Mahatmaji started the experiment with truth there and since then he has been trying to extend it in India. If we had shown the same determination and the same sacrifice as our African brothers showed we would have got Swaraj by now. Our problem is worse than that of South Africa and therefore our work and our organisations have to be proportionately vaster."

JUSTICE DEMANDS IT

Continuing, he referred to the principal items of the constructive programme of the Congress. Pleading for removal of untouchability, he observed: "From the point of view of justice and of expediency we must get rid of untouchability". He exhorted the people to establish communal harmony, to revive the village industries and learn Hindi.

The address was read, and presented, by Mr. Subramania Asariar, a co-worker of Gandhiji in South Africa while the purse was presented by Mr. R. B. Chetty of Durban.

ADDRESSES GALORE

Leaving Tranquebar, the President and party motored to Mayavaram where Babu Rajendra Prasad received addresses from the Mayavaram Municipal Council, the Taluk Congress Committee, the Bar Association and the Young Men. Purses were also presented on behalf of the public and the Young Men.

The President then left for Kumbakonam.—A.P.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Rajen Babu To Open At Calicut

CALICUT, (By Mail.)

Information has been received from Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, that the tour programme of the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, in Andhra Desa has been arranged so as to enable him to reach Calicut by the Malabar Express on Sunday the 1st December. On the same day, it is understood, Babu Rajendra Prasad will perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.—A.P.

Andhra Ryots' Reception To Rajen Babu

CUDDAPAH. Nov. 8.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., on behalf of the Andhra Ryots is organising a reception to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Bezwada on November 13.

He appeals to all the Peasants' Associations all over the province to give a glorious reception to Rajen Babu and to render to him an account of their grievances so that the public attention may be concentrated upon the need for redressing them.

"I sincerely hope", says Prof. Ranga, "our peasants will fittingly declare during the Congress President's tour that their heart is with the Congress and their interests are bound up with those of the Nation."—United Press.

CALCUTTA PROTEST AGAINST SHIPPING FREIGHT WAR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A largely attended meeting of the Calcutta citizens was held this evening at the Albert Hall with Sir P. C. Ray in the chair.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the policy of rate-cutting resorted to by some foreign Shipping Companies in competition with the New India Steam Navigation Company, which was recently inaugurated for passenger and cargo service between Calcutta.

By another resolution the meeting urged the Government to intervene forthwith in this matter and expedite Legislation so that such uneconomic and ruinous competition which threaten to throttle indigenous concerns may be put an end to.

It was also decided to form a league called the "Calcutta Passengers' Service League" to look after the interests of the public travelling between Calcutta and Rangoon.—United Press.

Four Arrested Sequel To Arms Find

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), Nov. 9.

The officer in charge of the Munshiganj Thana with a police party raided this morning a Muslim's house in the village of Bhitihogla and seized a revolver and 21 live cartridges, concealed, in a bamboo cluster. The owner of the house and four other Muslims including a woman have been arrested. The recovered articles are alleged to have been stolen from the custody of Sergeant Ross of Dacca.—A. P.

HEAD CONSTABLE SHOT AT

Alleged Crime By Barrack Sentry

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The police barrack at Barrackpore (a military cantonment 30 miles north of Calcutta) was the scene of a ghastly shooting incident a few days back when head constable Fazal Shah was shot at by the sentry, constable Abdul Jabbar Khan.

It transpires that the sentry who is a native of Punjab had enmity with the head constable. During the early hours of the day of occurrence when the head constable was sleeping in the barrack the sentry shot him with a gun and then absconded, leaving the firearm behind. The loud report of the gun attracted the attention of other policemen who immediately came to the spot and removed the wounded man to hospital for treatment. The assailant is still at large.—United Press

Kerala Hindi Conference

TRIPUNITHURA, Nov. 8.

The fifth All-Kerala Hindi Prachar Conference will be held at Calicut in the first week of December next. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has been requested to preside.—United Press.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Sir Frank Noyce, Industries Member of the Government of India, arrived at Madras this morning from Bangalore by 'plane.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH B RELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.